# Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

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## ADDRESS
OF THE
## Non-reconstructed States
**Issued by the Philadelphia Convention.**

WHAT SOUTHERN LOYALTY SUFFERS.

**Read Northern Men, and then Say Whether the Policy of Andrew Johnson Should be Endorsed at the Ballot-Box.**

General Warmouth, from the committee on the Non-reconstructed States, then submitted the following, the different passages of which were greeted with great applause:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NON-RECONSTRUCTED STATES.

The Committee on the Non-reconstructed States have the honor to submit the following report on the social and political status of the loyalists of such States, together with their needs and requirements:

Previous to the war for sectional disunion, the patriotic traditions the social pride, the individual interests, and the religious and educational influences of the South were identified and closely allied with the American Union. The patriotic instincts of the overwhelming majority of the Southern people, without regard to condition of life, were in harmony with these elements. There were social bonds extending from Maine to California, and the ties of interest and consanguinity ramifying every fibre of the Republic, and embracing every hearthstone and altar in the land.

Those who meditated treason were forced by this patriotic sentiment to put on the livery of republicanism to serve monarchy in. The disunion plotters, for instance, declared that they held to the dogma of State Rights, because its vindication was the only means by which to conserve American nationality. They sought to check the Federal instincts of the American people by declaiming against what they termed the anti-republican character of a strong, all sufficient national government.

Thirty years of ceaseless agitation and political intrigue failed to dissever the bonds of a common country. Those who secretly worked for the overthrow of American institutions, saw at last that the South must have new social, political and military traditions—that the name of Washington and the deeds of Bunker Hill must be obliterated by blood before the final work of Southern independence could be achieved. A pretext for war was sought, and the Gulf States precipitated into revolution. In the In the early stages of that revolution the necessities of the conspirators compelled them to keep up the pretext of patriotism, until the madness and bloodshed born of actual strife should place the liberties, persons, and property of the Southern people within their control. At the proper moment force was substituted for fraud; the long concealed and bloody purpose of sectional disunion, *per se*, openly declared, with human slavery as its corner stone. The pride of men once committed to the cause, the thirst for military glory, or the new love of military adventure, the suddenly aroused and unthinking impulse of woman, the new sympathies, new resentments, new hopes, and new traditions springing inevitably from a state of war, were calculated upon and deliberately directed for the accomplishment of the traitors purpose. After four years of bloody strife the first phrase of the contest closed by the surrender of Lee to General Grant.

The termination of the bloody conflict found the people of the South crushed to the earth by the twofold influences of military defeat and a long reign of military despotism, wielded by the disunionists with a selfishness and ferocity unparalleled in the history of political crime.

Freed by the Union arms from the tyrants, our unfortunate countrymen were once more as freemen face to face with the authors of their misery. They had seen every pledge made to them violated; every principle, or pretext of principle, trampled under foot. They saw around them the desolation which had been wrought in the interests of a selfish aristocracy, and they returned to their ruined homes and decimated families, leaving the authors of all their woes to pay the penalties of all their crimes and receive, as they deserved, the execration of mankind.

Should the people of the South, under the influence and guidance of the loyal men return to the ancient traditions of their fathers, and recognize loyal society in the interest of American nationality and republican liberty; or should they under the guidance and influence of the traitors who but lately ruled over them, be confirmed in the prejudices of disunion? This was the inquiry which, at the close of the war, sprung spontaneously from the mind of every lover of his country. Upon its decision depended the question whether the North or South had fought in vain.

When the armies of the United States compelled the surrender of these rebel forces, and the insurgents returned to their homes, the patriots of the South welcomed them back in the spirit of forgiveness and brotherly love. Their houses were thrown open to them, and in the hour of reunion they overlooked their great crime and endeavored to heal the wounds of injured pride and unsuccessful ambition. The first question they asked themselves was this: "What will the Government do with us?" It was the general anticipation among them, that having revolted against the Government; having fought for four years to establish an independent government, that the United States, in justice to the hundreds of thousands of noble patriotic soldiers who had died for their country, in justice to the loyal men of the South, and in justice to its violated law, would impose such penalties on the leaders of the rebellion as would prevent them from assuming to control by administration, direction or voice, the governments of the insurrectory States. With the full knowledge of the issues which they themselves has deliberately made, compelling the Government to join issues with arms in its own defence, and having after a long and bloody trial, been utterly defeated and overthrown, they were conscious of their own unworthiness to participate in the work of reconstruction. Indeed, judged by the code under which they had governed during rebellion, they had cause to tremble for fear of confiscation of property and banishment.

In this they were confirmed and their fears intensified when, by the assassination of President Lincoln, Mr. Johnson, whose pledges to the country "that treason should be made odious and traitors punished," became the Executive of the nation. Their fears were relieved and their depression turned to feelings of exultation and triumph when the North Carolina proclamation developed the President's policy. From that hour the question, "What will the Government do with us?" was no longer asked, but they at once began to deliberate what they would do with the Government. The anxious question of patriotism as to who should guide the work of loyal reconstruction was answered also. The question with them, uttered with whispering lips and beating hearts, was "What will the disunionists do with us?"

The press of the South, owned and controlled by leaders of armies, divisions, brigades and regiments of the rebel service, and by the immediate political adherents of Jeff Davis, with significant and startling unanimity supported the Executive plan. The ruling ideas and representative men of the loyal nation were attacked with renewed revolutionary violence; the American Congress denounced as rumps, acting without authority. The policy of the President, backed by his great patronage and increased power, assured them in the hope of being placed in absolute power in their States and restored ultimately to their wonted influence in the national legislature. Those who had remained faithful in their allegiance were denounced as traitors and as unworthy the confidence or respect of the country; and those who did not endorse the Executive policy were persecuted in the name of the President with the added malice of unsuccessful revolution.

The executive, legislative and judicial officers of the States, filled with ex-rebel officers of high position and rank, elevated in consideration of services rendered and sacrifices for the Confederacy, burning under the effect of recent defeat, produced in a great measure by the loyalists of the South, launched at them every shaft of persecution and intolerance. Almost every Union man, who by appointment or otherwise, held office or place has been summarily removed to give place to men who had distinguished themselves in the Confederate service, and so anxious and determined were they in removing every element of power from Union men that forms of law in many cases were disregarded. State officers in Louisiana, for instance, upon the most flimsy pretense, were superseded by illegal appointment and ejected by force, without trial or the forms of law.

The Legislatures vent their indignation on the colored people by the enactment of what are kindly termed labor laws, which as absolutely maintain slavery, with the exception of buying and selling the people, as the previous enactments for that purpose. As an instance, the laws passed by some of our Legislatures provide that all persons engaged in agricultural pursuits as laborers shall be required, during the first ten days of the month of January in each year, to make contracts for the ensuing year, and in case of failure such laborer shall be arrested by the civil authorities and hired out, and however much the laborer may be dissatisfied he dare not leave, under the penalty of apprehension and of being forced to labor upon the public works without compensation, until he will consent to return to his employer. It is punished with fine and imprisonment to entice or persuade away, feed, harbor or secrete any such laborer. In this way, compelled to contract within a limit of ten days, punished by legal enslavement for violating a simple contract, and prevented from obtaining shelter, food or employment by the severest penalties, he is made a serf in the name of freedom, and suffers all of the evils of the institution of slavery, without receiving that care which the master, from a sense of his own interest, would give to the bondsman.

By the act of some of our Legislatures it is made a trespass for any man to enter upon the plantation of another without the consent of the owner or agent and punishable with fine and imprisonment. The object of this law is evidently to prevent laborers from leaving the plantations upon which they are compelled to engage. It is also made lawful for the employer to fine and punish his employee for failing to labor to suit the employer, or disobey any orders.

The interpretation of laws and decisions by the courts have been characterized by the same unwholesome and intolerant spirit. The laws passed in the days of slavery for its protection are enforced with the same exactness to-day as ten years ago. Citizens have been arrested on the charge of having told negroes that they were rightfully entitled to vote, thrown into prison, retained for months, tried by a judge without a jury, refused time to send for witnesses or counsel, convicted and sentenced to punishment in the penitentiary.

There is no redress of any grievances or atrocities perpetrated upon Union men or deserters from the rebel armies during the war. It is even unnecessary to plead special orders from a Confederate officer, for it is said that all citizens belonged by law to the militia, and as both the State and Confederate governments had repeatedly ordered the militia to apprehend deserters at any time or place, it is held that the acts passed to screen Confederate officers and soldiers from the consequences of acts committed in obedience to orders covers all acts committed against deserters or conscripts in the attempt of apprehension.

As against Union men, however, the law is strictly construed by the courts; the slightest infraction of a conscript in flying to our lines, or by a deserter starving in his cave, is sure to meet with speedy retribution. Did a man resist a conscript officer to the death, it is murder. Did a conscript officer arrest women and children and keep them forty hours in a fierce storm, without food, and subjected to the grossest indignities and violence, producing the death of some and perilling the lives of others, "It is done in obedience to military authority" and the rebel goes unpunished. In short, in all actions whose cause occurred during the war, there is plenty of law against the Union man, but there is none for him. In causes occurring at the present time the fierce hatred of the men who were right whilst disunionists were wrong, is sufficent to prevent them passing the triple guard with which treason has surrounded her temples of injustice viz: disloyal magistrates, disloyal grand juries and disloyal petit juries, to say nothing of the disloyal agencies of the Government.

Union men are ostracised and proscribed socially in most parts of the South. Soldiers of the Union armies are compelled in many places, to discard the blue which they have worn with honor, in order to protect themselves from insult and violence. Ministers of the Gospel are silenced and excommunicated from the churches on account of their ancestral and steadfast loyalty to the Republic. Disloyal men have military associations, which are known in Virginia as the Legion of Honor, and in South Carolina and Louisiana as relief societies, all of them composed of Confederate soldiers, and presided over and controlled by their former leaders and chieftains, and used for the purpose of fostering the animus of resistance to our Government and keeping alive the hope of Southern independence. Their object is to monopolize all places of trust and power, preserve the exclusiveness of the South, and at the proper time, when some hoped for feud may divide the people of the North, it will again throw its sword in the scale, and achieve its long cherished disunion purposes.

Loyal men are taunted and threatened in private, and denounced in public assemblages. Bowed down and crushed by the foul spirit of a prevailing and clamorous disloyal population, many of our people are selling their estates for whatever they can get to procure money to enable them to leave and come North. During the continuance of the war rebels feared that punishment would be meted out to them for the wrongs done to Union men, should they fail in their objects. This fear was a protection, especially during 1863 and 1864. Now even this guarantee is taken away, for our prosecutors are the vicegerents of the national power at the South. The Union man is discarded and abused. He has to look forward to a life of continual persecution for himself and serfdom for his children. The free North offers the only refuge. Without protection for the present and future there is no hope but in exile.

One of the strongest evidences of the intolerance of the disunionists is lately given in the action of the civil authorities of the city of New Orleans towards a convention, composed of gentlemen of known loyalty. On the 30th of July last, in pursuance of a proclamation of Rufus K. Howell, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, the convention which framed the organic law under which the civil government of Louisiana assumed to act, and which adjourned subject to the call of its president, met at the capital of the State, in the city of New Orleans. From the time of the Governor's request for the convention to reassemble, the press of the city, owned and controlled by ex-generals and colonels and other officers of the rebel army, and by those in sympathy with them, attacked, with the greatest violence, the convention as a body, and the members as individuals, descending to the most violent and abusive language for the purpose of influencing the minds of the returned rebel soldiers and their adherents against the convention and its members.

Public meetings were held in the city, at which the most violent and incendiary speeches were made against the assembling of the convention. The Mayor of the city, by means of his police, put in circulation the report of his determination to suppress that body if it should attempt to meet in the city of New Orleans. The Judge of the Criminal Court made a charge to the Grand Jury, in which he discussed and endorsed the policy of Andrew Johnson, and instructed them to find bills of indictment against those gentlemen who should respond to the call of the President of the convention and the Governor of the State. Having thus inflamed the public mind against the convention by every means in his power, and invoked the aid of a corrupt judge and a disloyal Grand Jury, the foreman of which was an ex-colonel of the rebel army, the Mayor of the city addressed a letter to Major General A. Baird, commanding the department of Loisiana, in which he used the following language:

"It is my intention to disperse this unlawful assembly if found within the corporate limits of the city, provided they meet without the sanction of the military authorities," thus claiming the authority as Mayor of the city to pass upon the legality of a convention which made the government under which he held his office, and whose constitution he had sworn to support, and claiming the right and asserting his determination to disperse it in case it should be found within the corporate limits of the city.

It would be supposed, after the able and manly reply of General Baird to this letter, that the determination officially expressed would not have been further contemplated. That officer, after having informed the Mayor that the convention had not asked for any such authority or sanction, said:

"When asked if I intended to furnish the convention with a military guard I have replied: 'No; the Mayor of the city, with his police, will amply protect its sitting.' If these persons assemble, as you say is intended, it will be, I presume, in virtue of the universally-conceded right of all loyal citizens of the United States to meet peaceably and discuss freely questions concerning their civil governments; a right which is not restricted by the fact that the movement proposed might terminate in a change of existing institutions.

"If the assemblage in question has the legal right to remodel the State government it should be protected in so doing. If it has not, then its labors must be looked upon simply as a harmless pleastantry to which no one ought to object. As to your conception of the duty imposed by your oath of office, I regret to differ with you entirely. I cannot understand how the Mayor of a city can undertake to decide so important and delicate a question as the legal authority upon which a convention claiming to represent the people of an entire State bases its action."

Your committee are informed that this reply of Gen. Baird was the cause of a personal interview between the Lieutenant Governor and the General, at which it was agreed that whatever warrant of arrest might be issued should be submitted to him before any attempt was made to have it executed; and that, upon the endorsement of the General's objections, the matter should be referred to the President of the United States for his action. This fact being known, produced a feeling of security on the part of the members of the convention.

On the morning of the 30th of July appeared a proclamation, requesting the people to remain away from the convention, that peace and order might be preserved; it was believed at the time that this was issued with the sincere desire to preserve the peace; but the sequel will show that it was only a mantle to cover the real design. At twelve o'clock the night before the police were withdrawn from their beats, and assembled at their respective station houses, and besides the weapons usually used by policemen, each was given a large-sized navy revolver. Thus armed they were held at the station-houses to await orders.

In addition to these measures, others had been taken by Harry T. Hays, sheriff of the parish of Orleans and an ex-general of the rebel army, pardoned by the President to enable him to assume that office. He had reorganized a portion of his old brigade as deputy sheriffs, and they were ordered to be in readiness on that occasion. They were doubly armed with revolvers, and prepared to act with all the efficiency of military discipline. From early in the morning the streets of New Orleans were unusually crowded. The Union men were assembling in the convention hall, and many were in the street in front of the building. At the corner of Dryades street and Canal were stationed a large number of young men in citizen's dress, recognized as members of rebel military organizations, evidently waiting for the signal of attack, and whose subsequent conduct proves conclusively that they too were armed and stationed there for a bloody purpose.

At twelve o'clock the convention met, and after a short session adjourned for one hour, to give time for the absent members to appear.

Your committee are informed that it was the intention of the members of the convention to record the names of those who might be present during the day, and then to adjourn until a day subsequent to the elections to fill vacancies, which were already ordered by the Governor of the State. Near one o'clock the bells of the city tolled a signal, and the police, joined by hundreds of returned rebel soldiers in citizens' dress, attacked, without any provocation, the people collected in front of the Capitol. They, being mostly unarmed, were forced to retreat. Met by another body of police and citizens, they were compelled to submit to unheard-of and unparalleled butchery. The street in front of the Capitol being thus cleared, an attack was made upon the hall, where the convention had assembled. The members and audience were found seated, in accordance with the request of the Rev. Mr. Horton, Dr. A. P. Dostie and others. Without any attempt at arrest—without one word of provocation—the assailants opened upon them a terrific volley. Driven back upon the wall, with no means of escape, and with dead and wounded men all around them, their offers of surrender answered by pistol shots, the besieged, in their desperation, seized the chairs of the hall and drove their assailants (who had by this time emptied their revolvers) from the room. These attacks were repeated until every man had been either killed or wounded, or had effected his escape. Whilst this was going on, the streets of the city for several squares around the building were a scene of carnage; and whoever was seen with a dusky skin, or of well-known loyalty, by any of the city officials or their supporters (the Union-hating mob), was either killed or wounded. Every bearer of a flag of truce from the hall of the convention was met with wounds and death. Many of the victims, after being wounded, were subjected to the most brutal lacerations and indignities.

It is a fact worthy of notice that this mob was not an ordinary one. It was not composed of the dregs of the populace, but of men who claimed to be and are regarded as the most respectable citizens of New Orleans. Men of high standing in the community were there; some dressed as policemen, and some as firemen; while others, without any attempt at disguise, were openly using their influence to excite the masses to still greater fury. The instances of brutality characterizing this revolting massacre, are too many and too horrible to recite in a document of this kind; but this history of the age, in no land civilized or uncivilized, will narrate a tale of more merciless, unprovoked and unnecessary bloodshed.

It was the expressed intention of General Baird to have the United States troops in close proximity to the Capitol, in order that the public peace might be preserved. This intention had been communicated by him to the Lieutenant Governor, who, without authority, and in contempt of the Governor of the State, assumed to confer with the General on the course to be pursued. This official, when informed of the General's design, took occasion to tell him that the convention would meet at six o'clock in the evening, knowing well that the hour fixed upon was twelve o'clock M. Thus deceived General Baird was surprised to learn, when the reports of the massacre were carried to him, that the convention had met at twelve o'clock and had adjourned.

All the circumstances connected with this tragic event—the expressed intention of the Mayor to disperse the convention unless it met with the sanction of the military authorities, the withdrawal of the police from their beats in the city twelve hours before that appointed for assembling of the convention, the arming of them with revolvers, the signal given at one o'clock, and the prompt arrival of all the police of the city, including the six or seven hundred special policemen sworn in for the occasion, the presence of the Mayor during the tumult, the deception practiced by the Lieutenant Governor to keep troops out of the city—all clearly prove that the bloody tragedy was, as General Sheridan states, a "premeditated massacre." And from the brutal manner in which over four hundred Union men were killed and wounded; from the fact that not one single policeman or participant in the murderous affair has been arrested; from the fact that the same men whose hands are yet red with the blood of the patriotic soldiers of the republic, and crimsoned anew in that of the martyrs of the 30th of July, are still retained in office and power in that city it is clear that there is no security for the lives, the liberty or the property of loyal citizens.

It is a part of the history of this massacre that indictments were found by the Grand Jury of the parish, composed of ex-rebel soldiers and their sympathizers, against the survivors of the Convention, for having disturbed the peace of the community; and that to-day many of them are under heavy bonds to appear and answer the charge. Nor did this seem to satisfy the judge of the criminal court, for the Grand Jury was brought before him on the following day and instructed to find bills of indictment against the members of the convention and spectators, charging them with murder—giving the principle in law and applying it to this case, that whoever is engaged in an unlawful proceeding from which death ensues to a human being, is guilty of murder; and alleging that as the convention had no right to meet, and the police had killed many men on the day of its meeting, the survivers were therefore guilty of murder.

The state of affairs which led to this massacre is believed to be the legitimate result of the reconstruction policy of Andrew Johnson. For it is an indisputable fact that, upon the reception of Gen. Baird's reply to Mayor Monroe, a delegation was sent to Washington to confer with the President of the United States, and that immediately after the conference with that functionary, a despatch was sent to New Orleans informing the Mayor that he would be sustained by the President in his determination to suppress the convention.

The President, ignoring the provision of the Constitution which authorized the Executive of the nation to suppress insurrection in a State only when called upon by the Legislature of said State, or, in case of its not being in session, by the Executive of said State, ignoring the Governor and all rules of official intercourse been the State and National Governments, sent a despatch in which he used the following language to Andrew J. Herron, attorney general of Louisiana, on the day of the massacre:

"You will call on General Sheridan, or whoever else may be in command, for sufficient force to sustain the civil authorities in suppressing all illegal or unlawful assemblies."

This placed Gen. Sheridan and the United States troops under the command of an attorney general of a non reconstructed State whose greatest merit may be said to consist in the fact that he had served four years as an officer of high rank in the rebel army—giving him the power which the Governor himself could not exercise, and allowing him to say whether a convention of loyal citizens was unlawful and compelling Gen. Sheridan to enforce, by the strong arm of the Government, his interpretation. It might have been pleaded at first, with some show of plausibility, in the President's defence, that he was misinformed as to the real status of the convention, and the actual facts of its bloody dispersion; but after weeks have elepsed, after Gen. Sheridan's full report characterizing the so called riot as a "premeditated massacre," after the report of the Military Commission appointed by General Baird to investigate the affair, after the exodus of so many well known Unionists of Louisiana on account of the total want of governmental protection this plea can no longer be urged: and when it is, moreover remembered that not a single arrest of the guilty parties has been made, and that the same pardoned, perjured Mayor, with his murderous rebel police, has been permitted to continue the exercise of the power he has so greatly abused, can it be claimed, even by the most credulous or the most charitable, that the President is not responsible for the bloodshed of that day?

But why continue the recital of this horrible record. We have before us evidence from every portion of the South, proving the extent and increasing volume of the spirit of intolerance and persecution above set forth This committee is in possession of information that Union men dare not attend this convention for fear of violence upon their return. Gentlemen of this convention have, since in this city, received notices warning them not to return home. We have omitted the relation of acts of ferocity and barbarism too horrible to relate and the recital of which would scarcely be credited by a humane civilized people. We submit to the impartial judgment of the American people, if these State governments, thus ruled by a disunion oligarchy, and based on the political disfranchisement of three millions of colored citizens and the social disfranchisement of the entire loyal white citizens, are republican in form? Of doubtful legal existence, they are undoubtedly despotic in the interest of treason, as we of the South know but too well.

The review of the condition of the South before the war, and of the events which transpired since, brings us to the consideration of the confirmed, consolidated, intolerant and defiant powers of disunion which now control every department of the non-reconstructed States.

All of the restraining influences in favor of the Union as existing before the war have perished from the land, save the feeble light kept alive by the loyalists. The armed efforts to overthrow the Government having been treated solely as an unsuccessful but heroic act, the leaders of the rebellion stand justified in the eyes of their own people. This is the basis of their moral justification.

They possess the lands of the South through the favoritism of the military despotism enthroned at Richmond during the war. They absorbed by contracts and speculation the wealth of our section. They have been confirmed in the possession of this ill gotten wealth by the pardoning power of the Executive. By the provisions of the national bank act requiring local residence for directors, they possess control of the financial power of these States. Thus, with the lands, the cotton, tobacco and railroad wealth and wielding the banking influence of the country, and speaking by authority of the President as the supporters of his dynasty and administration policy, they dominate with an absolute power.

If a conflict of arms for the gratification of sectional and party hatred could be, as we have seen, precipitated notwithstanding the restraining influences which existed previous to the late war, what guarantee have we against a repetition of the bloody experiment in politics, now that the entire South is more intensely sectionalized than ever? Overawed by the fearful array of power which surrounds them, abandoned by the President, and impoverished by the ruthless rule which has so long oppressed them how can the Union men of the South hope, unaided, to maintain their ground.

The remedy which is proposed in the President's policy will only increase our sufferings and open the way for perpetuating the tyranny of our oppressors. The admission of the Representatives of these treasonable conventions into Congress, carries with it the admission of their vote in the Electoral College, They will on many vital questions of legislation, hold the balance of power in Congress, and they will also hold the balance of power in Presidential elections. The effect of their vote in Congress, it is true, can be neutralized by keeping in the halls of the National Legislature a solid body of men with whom it will be impossible for the agents of treason to affiliate. But the same check cannot be applied in the electoral College. The hope of wielding the united Southern vote in the next Presidential election has already corrupted the fountains of national justice at the Capitol. An open and shameless coalition has been formed which needs only for its consumation the success of the President's policy. Into that coalition have been already drawn, by one influence or another, men heretofore identified with the dearest affections of the American people. Thus the work of political corruption will go on, the South compact, defiant and sectionalized with its anti-republican institutions resting on negro serfdom as the corner stone, the North torn by factions and distracted by the ambition of aspiring politicians and contending parties. This conflict of sections will progress—transferred from the battlefields to the halls of national legislation. The spirit of disunion will seek to gain by the ballot what it failed to achieve by the sword. The second open armed attempt at separation will be simply a question of time and favorable opportunity.

There is but one way to destroy this principle of sectionalism in the South. It is by overturning the corner-stone on which it rests. This work cannot be left to the voluntary act of the disunion class because their aristocratic, anti American instincts will find their natural gratification in the secondary form of slavery. If the question of emancipation has been left to the voluntary action of these States, does any one suppose they would have adopted the Constitutional amendment? Would their chosen representatives have voted in Congress for the civil rights bill? Can we look to a landed oligarchy for measures of liberation for the people?

Fellow-countrymen, it is our duty to tell you that nothing can be expected from the disunion element in the interest of freedom, right or Union. We are driven to make this declaration after having exhausted every means to induce these desperate men to do justice. We are forced to this conclusion by that blind and intolerant spirit which has abused the magnanimity of the nation and returned all our deeds and words of charity and forgiveness with ingratitude and persecution. The time has come when the States of the South must be governed by those who love the Union and glory in its fame, or by those who hate it. There can be no middle ground. Our enemies and yours would not permit us to occupy middle ground if we desired to do so. They claim to rule. They claim to rule over us by virtue of their treason. They claim to degrade, debase and proscribe us because of our patriotism.

Acting in conjunction with the noble and generous spirit of Christian charity under which the North was willing to receive back those who had wronged us, the Union men of the South met their neighbors, friends and kindred willing to forgive and forget the past. We declare that all our efforts as well as those of the Government have been met with hypocrisy or ingratitude.

In making this final appeal to the country we declare that the disunion leaders of the South are again the deliberate, wanton aggressors. They offer as a pretext for our persecution, that the representatives of the American people in Congress have proposed in a spirit of injustice and proscription to afflict the South with mere partisan legislation. Speaking here to day, in the name of the loyalists of the South we affirm that Congress in order to avoid discord and conflict, has actually abstained from doing much which it ought to have done and possesses the power to do.

We affirm that the loyalists of the South look to Congress with affectionate gaatitude and confidence as the only means to save us from persecution, exile, and death itself. And we also declare that there can be no security for us or our children—there can be no safety for the country against the fell spirit of slavery now organized in the form of serfdom, unless the Government, by national and appropriate legislation, enforced by national authority, shall confer on every citizen in the States we represent the American birthright of impartial suffrage and equality before the law. This is the one all-sufficient remedy. This is our great need and pressing necessity.

This is the only policy which will destroy sectionalism by bringing into effective power a preponderating force on the side of loyalty. It will lead to an enduring pacification, because based upon the eternal principles of justice. It is a policy which will finally regenerate the South itself, because it will introduce and establish there a divine principle of *moral politics*, which, under God's blessing will, in elevating *humanity*, absorb and purify the unchristian hate and selfish passions of men. It will bless those who give as well as those who receive. It will be the crowning act of glory to our free Republic, and when done will be received, as was received the act of emancipation, with joy and praise throughout the world, as the final realization of the promises of the Declaration of American independence.

H. C. WARMOUTH, Louisiana, Chm'n.
C. G. BAYLOR, of Georgia,
D. H. BINGHAM, of Alabama,
A. W. TOURGEE of North Carolina,
R. O. SIDNEY, of Mississippi,
JAMES H. BELL, of Texas,
JOHN HAUXHURST, of Virginia,
*Committee.*


RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices onehalf additional. All resolutions of Association, communications of a limited or individual interets and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cent per line. All Advertising due after first insertion A liberal discount made to yearly advertizers.

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**Rebel Opinion of Philip Sheridan and the Union Generals.**

"General Phil. Sheridan grew, during the war," says the Union Springs (Alabama) *Times*, of August 1st, "to be quite notorious. His blood is Irish, and being an Irishman, he was full of fight. He commanded Irishmen. They would fight. Hence, in an army of yankee blue bellies, who were most splendidly drilled in retrograde tactics, and against a man whose taste for peach brandy was stronger than his sense of duty, this little five-feet-eight of resolute Finneganism made some reputation. We rather liked the little fellow on account of his pluck, and were glad to see him promoted, even in an army of cravens and thieves. He studied hard at West Point; he behaved well in Washington Territory, and it pleased us to see him escape the paternal pick and shovel which had contributed largely to the internal improvements of Ohio.

"Why, then, has he spoiled all by his foolish show of authority? Why has he proved to the world that he is only a vulgar ditcher at heart after all, and that his high rank is not the reward of merit, but the mere results of fortuitous circumstances? This is really too bad. We have henceforth to acknowledge these Yankee bybrids as countrymen, and it would be gratifying to Southern gentlemen to know that some of them had just claims to decency and respect. But one by one, the leaders of the Northern army show themselves to be only blackguards and braggarts.

"Butler turned thief at the start; Turchin was a natural born imp of perdition; Thomas has displayed a remarkable aptitude for giving white people's churches to his black betters; Sherman found the torch a more congenial weapon to his unknightly nature than the sword; Grant tried to be a politician, and failed as signally as when he attemptdd to defeat Lee fairly; and now one of the small fry, a shorttailed, slimy tadpole of the latter spawn, the blathering disgrace of an honest father, an everlasting libel upon his Irish blood, the scorn of brave men and the synonym of infamy, Major General Phil. H. Sheridan, has added his name to this list of outrages upon humanity by the issue of General Order No. 14, Military Division of the Gulf."

☞ In his speech at the St. Cloud Hotel in Memphis, accepting the nomination for the Vice Presidency, Andrew Johnson thus urged the necessity of a rigid franchise law in Tennessee:

"I saw that the traitor has ceased to be a citizen, and in joining the rebellion has become a public enemy. *He forfeited his right to vote with loyal men when he renounced his citizenship and sought to destroy our Government.* We say to the most honest and industrious foreigner who comes from England and Germany to dwell among us and to add to the wealth of the country, Before you can be a citizen you must stay here for five years." If we are so cautious about foreigners, who voluntarily renounce their homes to live with us, what should we say to the traitor who, although born and reared among us, has raised a paricidal hand against the Government which always protected him? *My judgement is that he should be subjected to a severe ordeal before he is restored to citizenship,*"

And yet this man, in his speech last Saturday, (reported yesterday,) had the imprudence to ask, in substance, what principles and promises he had betrayed. Brass can go no farther.

THE POINT OF THE MATTER.—"The leading proposition on which this conspiracy against the country is to be conducted, is the monstrous absurdity that the rebel States have an inherent, 'continuous,' unconditioned, constitutional *right* to form a part of the Federal Government, when they have once acknowled

# Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 21, 1866.


UNION REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

## MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. GEARY,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

DISTRICT TICKET.

CONGRESS,

Gen. WM. H. KOONTZ, of Somerset.

SENATOR,

Hon. ALEXANDER STUTZMAN, of Somerset county.

ASSEMBLY,

Col. JOHN WELLER, of Somerset.

JOHN F. RICHARDS, of Fulton.

COUNTY TICKET.

PROTHONOTARY,

J. W. LINGENFELTER, of Bedford Bor.

SHERIFF,

Capt. N. C. EVANS, of Colerain.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,

Capt. A. WEAVERLING, Bloody Run.

COMMISSIONER,

SAMUEL SHAFFER, of Union.

POOR DIRECTOR,

HENRY H. FISHER, South Woodberry.

AUDITOR,

JAMES R. O'NEAL, of Monroe.

### UNION POLICY OF RECONSTRUCTION.

"*Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE —, *Section* 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

*Section* 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice-President, or for United States Representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in that State.

*Section* 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, elector of President and Vice-President or hold any office, civil or military under the U. S., or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House remove such disability.

"*Section* 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for service in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned, but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void."

### "EQUALITY FOR WHITE MEN."

With characteristic mendacity as well as the stupidity naturally belonging to its favorite long-eared, braying brother, the *Gazette* of last week utters one of its "Negro Equality" howls over our article of the previous week under the caption of "Equality for white men." It is an easy thing for the *Gazette* to cry "abolition lies," "humbug," &c., as long as it keeps no account of truth; but it fails to show that a single statement made in our article is untrue, and for a very good reason, it could not do it:

"*It is entirely, utterly false that the Southern States have greater proportionate representation in Congress than the other States, on account of three-fifths of their negroes being counted in the apportionment.* THEY HAVE LESS PROPORTIONATE REPRESENTATION FOR THEIR NEGROES THAN PENNSYLVANIA HAS.—*Gazette.*

Here is a statement deliberately manufactured by the *Gazette*, made to appear as if coming from our article and then pronounced to be utterly false, which we will not deny, as it is far from being the only thing appearing in the *Gazette*, which we believe to be false, and the *Gazette* ought to be a judge of its own productions. But we deny that any such statement appeared in our article. What we did say was that "A Southern slave driver, before the rebellion, possessed about twice as much power in the Government as a Northern white man by reason of the three-fifths representation of the negroes."

And this we now propose to substantiate by facts and figures gathered from the census reports and which we dare the *Gazette* to publish or deny.

In 1860 South Carolina, with a population of 291,388 white persons and 422,254 negroes, had seven representatives in Congress, or a representative for every 48,564 white persons in the State; at the same time Pennsylvania had twenty-five representatives with a population of 2,849,266 making one representative to every 113,970 of her white population, or making each white person in South Carolina equal to more than 2½ white persons in Pennsylvania. This preponderance was all the result of the three-fifths representation of the slaves, as every intelligent citizen knows, whether the editor of the *Gazette* does or not. The apportionment of representatives on the basis of the census of 1860, still retaining the three-fifths representation of the slaves, would have given South Carolina but four representatives, or one to each 72,847 of her white population, while Pennsylvania was given 24 representatives, or one to each 127,000 of her white population, and would still have left to each South Carolina slave holder about twice as much power in the government of the nation as a white man in Pennsylvania. The *Gazette* again says:

"*But three-fifths* of their colored population are counted in their apportionment of members of Congress. IN PENNSYLVANIA AND ALL THE NORTHERN STATES, ALL THE NEGROES ARE COUNTED IN THE APPORTIONMENT—not three-fifths, but ALL of them. In Pennsylvania we do the voting for one hundred thousand negroes."

Here are two direct falsehoods, whether made through ignorance or design we do not pretend to know. The first, that "but three-fifths of their colored population are counted in their apportionment of members of Congress," any school boy can detect by turning to the third section of the first Article of the Constitution of the United States. The fact is that the free colored population not only of Pennsylvania and the Northern States, but also of the Southern, is fully represented in the apportionment of members of Congress, and it is only the slave population that is limited to a three-fifths representation. The second, that in Pennsylvania we do the voting for one hundred thousand negroes, is altogether unwarrantable. On page 131 of the preliminary report of the census of 1860, it will be found that all the negroes in Pennsylvania at that time (and it is on this report that our present representation is based) numbered but 56,849, on the same page it will be found, that the whole number of free negroes in the United States at that time was but 476,536 of which but 225,879 were in the free states while 250,787 the larger number were in the slave states and as fully represented as those in the free states. We said further that "now Northern doughfaces and copperheads combine with Southern rebels to demand for these same slave drivers each about three times as much power as each Northern white man."

The slaves have been freed and instead of the three-fifths representation of them as formerly the South, unless the Constitution be amended as proposed by the Union party, will hereafter have the whole negro (formerly slave) population represented, thus giving twelve additional representatives to the Southern States and again increasing the proportionate power of each white man in the South to 2½ times that of each Northern white man. Thus South Carolina will again have five representatives with her white population of 291,388 or one to each 58,277 while Pennsylvania will get but 22 for her 2,849,529 or one for every 133,700 of her white population. IS THAT EQUALITY FOR WHITE MEN WHEN 58,277 WHITE REBELS IN SOUTH CAROLINA ARE ALLOWED AS MUCH POWER IN THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AS TWO AND ONE-THIRD TIMES AS MANY LOYAL WHITE MEN IN PENFSYLVANIA? Is that the way to punish traitors and make treason odious? The *Gazette* may attempt to deny, this, and for its edification we quote, what the *Gazette* seems to be quite ignorant of at present, the "*Constitution as it is*," Art. 1, Sec. 3: "Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers; which shall be determined by adding to the *whole number of free persons*, including those bound to service for a term of years and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons." As above stated this will give a full representation to over *four millions* of negroes to be wielded by the Southern whites and making each South Carolina rebel equal to 2½ free loyal white men in Pennsylvania. It is this gross injustice and inequality that the Union party desire to remedy by the proposed amendment to the Constitution. And we reiterate let copperheads and rebels cease their cry of "Negro Equality" until they are willing to acknowledge, that rebels and traitors are no better than loyal white men, by adopting that amendment.

### MR. SHANNON'S RECORD.

**Let Loyal men Read and then conclude whether they can support him!**

It is reported that Mr. Shannon is endeavoring, and we have no objection to his endeavoring, to secure the votes of Republicans to re-elect him to the Prothonotaryship. Socially, Mr. Shannon is a very clever fellow, but politically he is the veriest demagogue alive, we have seen him do dirty work on election days for the purpose of securing, or rejecting a vote that we would shrink from as from the touch of a leper. He was as firm a believer in the cause of the South as Jeff. Davis, and until the day that Richmond fell beneath the ponderous blows of Grant, he contended openly, and secretly, that the North could not, and should not overcome the South, and his influence was directed in such a manner as to make the national cause odious, and in this respect he was in great part responsible for the ill-feeling and antagonistic spirit which prevailed in this county.

With these truths, which cannot be successfully contradicted, it cannot be possible that any person whose sympathies were with the Union cause can now turn in and support Mr. Shannon, who was as much a sympathizer as Jake Thompson or George N. Sanders, neither of whom took up arms. But we desire to present Mr. Shannon's record as made by himself. Mr. Shannon made a speech in the Court House, before the Bedford Lyceum, some time in January, 1861, in which he was reported by the INQUIRER to have said that he would go South and point his gun at the people of the North; in a card in the *Gazette*, in reply to this report, Mr. Shannon says:

"Every person who heard me, the Editor included, (I don't know who the reporter was) will bear me out in saying that I didn't say one word about going South, nor of pointing my gun at the people of the North. I DISTINCTLY SAID, HOWEVER, THAT I WOULD NOT FIGHT AT ALL IN SUCH AN UNNATURAL WAR—THAT I WAS LIKE SOME OF MY "REPUBLICAN" FRIENDS I WOULD PREFER STAYING AT HOME. BUT IF I WERE COMPELLED TO PULL TRIGGER I HOPED IT WOULD BE WHEN THE MUZZLE OF MY GUN WAS POINTED NORTH."

Here is the secret of the organizations to resist the draft and the non-reporting of four or five hundred men. Union men, you who have lost sons, brothers, and relatives in the late war for the Union, if you can vote for Mr. Shannon you could vote for McCausland or Harry Gilmor. Vote for J. W. Lingenfelter, who was also a Democrat, but could not allow the duty which he owed to his country to be overcome by any party ties. He sacrificed his party to his country, as every other true patriot in the land did, and for this he deserves the united support of every patriot in the county.

### DENY IT IF YOU DARE!

Will the Bedford *Inquirer* please inform its readers that the NEGROES FRED. DOUGLASS and P. B. RANDOLPH, were members of the "Loyal" Republican Convention which met in Philadelphia, and that GEN. GEARY was also in the Convention *and occupied a seat upon the platform*. Or, if it cannot do this, will it dare to deny that such are the facts? Come, toe the mark.—*Gazette, Sept.* 14.

The Bedford INQUIRER has nothing to deny in the premises. *Gen. Geary serv'd nobly in the United States Army with* TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND OF THE CONSTITUENTS *of Fred. Douglass and P. B. Randolph. The white and the black marched shoulder to shoulder, stormed the enemies' entrenchments side by side, and* CHEERED THE SAME FLAG WHEN IT WAS ELEVATED IN TRIUMPH. *White and black mingled together in death, martyrs for their country's cause.* THEY STOOD UPON THE SAME PLATFORM THEN *and we have the most unutterable contempt for the man who could not listen to the pleadings of these men who gave their "lives and their fortunes," for the sacred cause in which we were then engaged.*

Fred. Douglass is a National character, famous throughout the civilized world as the champion of the down-trodden African race. Were he to visit Europe to-morrow, he would be received from the Baltic to the Mediteranean, and from the Atlantic to the Dardanelles as the representative of millions of people, while those who scoff at white men that have the manliness to listen to the wants of those in whose behalf he pleads so eloquently, would not be received as decent representatives of the Plugs, Thugs and Dead Rabbits, that disgrace our cities. *He is the representative of more people to-day in the United States than declared their independence of British domination in* 1776, and yet the men that hear him in behalf of his constituents are to be scoffed at, forsooth! It is about time that the leaders of the opposition learned that in the United States men are men, and as long as not tainted with crime, have a right to be heard, and up to this time, we are happy to tell them, that the people have decreed that they *shall* be heard. Will the *Gazette* elevate this to its mast-head and nail it there? For the last ten years it has harped upon the Negro until its party have been beaten in every State in which Slavery did not exist, and we hope that it may continue it until every township in this county follows in the footsteps of the States.

### "RADICAL LOVE for the SOLDIER."

The Copperheads are circulating great quantities of a card among the soldiers with the above heading, which represents Black soldiers applying to a paymaster, for $300 *extra* bounty, who meets them with "all right, my brave men, here is your money," while opposite are crippled white soldiers approaching a pay master who is reading a newspaper, the leading soldier addresses him with—"I came for my extra bounty of $100." The paymaster replies—"I am very sorry, but Congress has made no appropriation for you."

Now, in the first place, to exhibit the unscrupulousness, or ignorance, of these Copperheads. *Congress never voted any extra bounty to colored soldiers.* The original act, which authorized their enlistment gave them the same bounty which was given to a raw white soldier under the Joint Resolution of the 13th of January, 1863. The bill which authorized their enlistment, expressly gave them this $300, *provided*, they were *mustered as free on the 19th day of April*, 1861. A large number were enlisted, who had been free from infancy; through the carelessness of the officers, this entry was not made; without having this record made upon the muster-rolls, hundreds, who were entitled to the bounty, were mustered out without receiving the bounty to which they were justly entitled. It became apparent that additional legislation was necessary to do justice to these black men. Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, introduced a Joint Resolution, authorizing the Pay Department to settle these claims regardless of the omission. This resolution was not satisfactory to the Pay Department, and Mr. Schenck, was obliged to introduce another Joint Resolution explanatory of the one introduced by Mr. Wilson. This passed finally, and was approved on the 15th day of June, 1866, and this is the only legislation on the subject of bounties for colored men before Congress since the passage of the original bill.

Secondly, the bill granting additional bounty was referred to a commission to scrutinize its provisions, which has only reported a few days since, and it is thought that the powers that be will withhold all payment until after the October elections.

The following denial of the matter contained in the card referred to above, by Col. Jordan, will set this matter at rest:

ROOMS UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
1105 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13, 1866.

*C. W. Ashcom, Esq., Hopewell, Pa.:*

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 11th instant, is duly received, enclosing that shamelessly false card on the subject of bounties given by Congress to white and colored soldiers.

Our political adversaries are acting upon the adage, "A lie well adhered to is as good as the truth." As military agent of Pennsylvania, at Washington, for more than two years, I became familiar with all the laws of Congress, granting bounties to soldiers. I most positively affirm that no act or acts of Congress discriminate *against white soldiers* or in *favor of colored soldiers*. All assertions to the contrary are falsehoods, intended to mislead and to deceive.

You are at liberty to make any use you please of this communication.

Yours, truly,
FR. JORDAN, Chairman.

### THE NATIONAL UNION PARTY.

The National Union Party is destined to meet with no better success than the old Copperhead party, if the avalanche precipitated upon it by Maine the other day, goes for anything. Ah, you poor unfortunates, you must quit howling "Nigger!" "Nigger!" "Abolitionists," "Woolyheads," "Negro Equality!" "and sich," and take Fred. Douglass by the arm and swear that you were the original Abolitionists and that we were the pro slavery men. It's popular, you see! You might just as well do this as call us disunionists, after our party put down the rebellion. Jump in ahead, until you do, you are bound to be left in the mud! Can't you halloo for the Negro? If you can't, why go under, that's all!

### ARE THE FRIENDS OF FREEDOM AND JUSTICE PREPARED FOR THE FIGHT?

Remember that you have only two weeks from next Tuesday, to do all the work that has not already been done. A very brief space of time, indeed, if we take into consideration how little has been done. Let the sub-school district committees meet at once and report the condition of each sub-school district to the vigilance committees, of their respective townships, and make arrangements to take out every Republican voter in their respective sub-districts on the morning of the election. If every sub-district is thus arranged, every Republican voter in the county will be brought to the polls. These committees have their instructions, and wherever there is a deficiency in getting out the voters the sub-district committees will be entitled to, and should justly receive, the censure of the party for dereliction of duty, while on the other hand, where our vote is out to a man the committees will be entitled to all credit. Go to work, then, and do not let your efforts cease until 7 o'clock on the second Tuesday of October!

### "NOW, WHAT NEWS on the RIALTO?"

The *Gazette* cast about it last week for "Glorious News!" to off-set the news from Maine. First it had "California Redeemed," since which time there has been no intelligence from that "Golden State." On examination it was ascertained that there was no Congressional election, nothing but a local contest in which it is probable several constables were elected. This followed by "Great Democratic Gains!" in Wilmington, Delaware, in which it really figured up *two hundred*, while the FOURTEEN THOUSAND of Maine were not mentioned. Then came "Colorado!" which was claimed for Hunt. Now without fear of contradiction, we say that Chilcott, the Radical candidate, had 108 majority, and that the Board of canvassers gave him the certificate of election. This is our last effort! Is it satisfactory? In conclusion, it claimed the delegate from Idaho, who has no vote in Congress! The reader will see that all these triumphs were very "*far fetched*" and are without foundation. If such pap, thrown out to the Copperheads, will satisfy them, all we have to say is they are very easily satisfied.

### THEY GIVE UP CLYMER.

We assert it without the fear of successful contradiction, says the *Harrisburgh Telegraph*, that the Copperhead State Central Committee has secretly, but formally, given up the election of Hiester Clymer. Senator Wallace (decidedly the ablest and most sagacious of all the Copperhead leaders), chairman of that Committee, has the positive information in his possession, that Clymer's defeat is a certainty. No further effort will be wasted endeavoring to counteract this influence. Wallace is clearly of the opinion that the best thing which the faction he leads has now any prospect of accomplishing is the election of Congressional Representatives. Clymer's withdrawl has been sternly urged, which he has as resolutely resisted. In this dilemma, Wallace and his Committee have determined to abandon Clymer to his own fate—in fact, have given him up to defeat. Henceforth, the whole force of the Copperheads will be turned on particular Congressional and Senatorial Districts, in the hope of making gains therein. But their prospects in that hope will prove as barren as in the case of Clymer.

### GO TO WORK, FRIENDS!

Our friends will see that every man is assessed, on or before the 29th day of September. From many of the districts we hear that our friends are prepared for the election, but in several districts we are not satisfied that every man has been seen and arrangements made to get out the last Republican vote. Particularly is this the case, in St. Clair and Middle Woodbery townships. *We have a clean majority of 25 votes in St. Clair township*, if OUR MEN WILL ONLY SEE THAT THE VOTE IS OUT. We know this to be the case. In Middle Woodberry, we have clearly 100 majority, if every vote is out. We hope that our friends will go to work at once. Let men be appointed to attend to all who are slow to see the interests of the country. All we desire, is, that every Republican in Bedford county does vote, and we will have a clear majority in the county of from 100 to 200 votes.

### *The Sheriff still Refuses to Incorporate the Disfranchising Act in his Proclamation.*

The Secretary of the Commonwealth has furnished the High Sheriff of Bedford county, under the broad seal of the State, a copy of the Disfranchising act, as passed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor, but he obstinately refuses to insert it in his Proclamation, thus *setting at defiance a law on the statue books of Pennsylvania.* It is the only instance that has come to our notice in the State. *We expect to announce, in our next issue, that, in accordance with a resolution passed by the Republican County Committee* A PROSECUTION FOR MISDEMEANOR IN OFFICE WILL HAVE COMMENCED AGAINST HIM. THE SAME PENALTY SHALL BE VISITED UPON EVERY OFFICER OF ELECTION BOARDS, OR OTHER PERSONS, WHO SET THE LAW AT DEFIANCE, *and the matter shall not stop here*; WE SHALL GO TO THE NEXT LEGISLATURE AND SECURE A CHANGE OF VENUE, AND TRY THE CASES IN SOME COUNTY WHERE COPPERHEAD JURIES CANNOT SCREEN THEIR FRIENDS.

### The President to Recognize a Rebel Congress!

**Where do You Stand, Mr. Sharpe?**

The *New York Times*, edited by the "Little Villain," Raymond, the author of the address of the 14th of August Convention, suggests a plan for the recognition of a House of Representatives, composed of the Copperheads of the North and the rebels of the South. The people want to know with which House Mr. Sharpe intends to act. Come, Mr. Sharpe, tell us whether you are a candidate for the rebel-Andy Johnson House or the regular and legal House With which House, Mr. Sharpe?

### WORK! WORK!! WORK!!!

The late Republican triumph in Maine, which is said to have surprised the Republicans as badly as it did the Copperheads, was accomplished by every man doing his duty. Let this be a lesson and an example to our Bedford county Republicans, to "work while it is yet to day, the morrow cometh when no man" need work. It is a small matter to sacrifice a few days, or a few dollars, for the salvation of your country. Hundreds of thousands have spent years and given their lives, while tens of thousands can be seen with an empty sleeve or carefully hobbling about on crutches, the victims of a horrible rebellion, you are not asked to sacrifice as much? No, unless you refuse to do your duty and allow a new rebellion to be inaugurated ten-fold more horrible than the former. Nothing but an overwhelming defeat at the ballot box will deter Andrew Johnson from inaugurating new revolutionary measures. Are you prepared to leave the rebels triumph at last through Andy Johnson? If you are not, then it behooves every man of you to put your "shoulder to the wheel, pray to God for success, and move on the column!"

### "WHAT IS THERE IN A NAME?"

*READ, DEMOCRATS, READ!*

A few days ago an old man was overheard to say that he had voted the Democratic ticket since the days of Jackson, and he resolved while he lived, never to vote any other ticket; he confessed that the resolve was not the most wise and judicious, but excused himself on the ground that he had become wedded to the Democratic party in his tender years; he had learned to believe that the party could do no wrong, and though the position of the party during the war was altogether unpatriotic, yet he considered himself bound to follow it against his better judgement, but the late 14th of August Convention had entirely relieved him from any further responsibility to that Party. It he understood the matter, and he thought he did, that Convention had submerged the old Democratic party, and men who never were in any way connected with the Democratic party were put at the head of the new organization. How true.

### *"RING THE BELL, WATCHMAN!"*

Mr. Dickerson, it is said, seriously contemplated employing, prior to the glorious news from Maine, the whole corps of skeedaddlers in this county to stand in the various prominent places in the different townships to ring bells and cry "Nigger!" "Nigger!" "Nigger Equality!" "Negro Suffrage!" "White man's Government!" and "Freedmen's Bureau!" believing that it would be economy, as printing is very high now, but Maine did the business for them, and now the whole Copperhead party must be veered about, and wheeled into line for the negro! The first step in the new movement is the hearty support given to Colonel Filler. Mr. Dickerson is making up to the colored fellow citizens in the finest style. We saw him on the side walk the other day while two of the dusky sons of Africa passed down on the opposite side of the street. Verily, things are getting mixed!

### *What Copperheads Thought While the Rebellion Lasted They now Say Boldly!*

Let it be said to the eternal infamy of the party, which is now struggling with the wildest desparation, to seize the reigns of Government over the heads of those who overwhelmed and conquered its enemies, that it has applied every epithet to the loyal men who assembled in Philadelphia, on the 3rd instant, to express their grievances. These men stood firm to the old flag, when treason ran mad, and for this they are stigmatized with every vile cognomen, to which those who have been schooled in the choicest billingsgate can give utterance. Why is this? Because these men resisted traitors, and are determined that they shall not be preferred to those that were true to their country, they are thus reviled and maligned. Copperheads speak out now what they thought during the rebellion.

### NO HOPE FOR CLYMER!

The New York *Herald* in view of the Vermont and Maine elections says:—

"The Democrats of Pennsylvania, in nominating Hiester Clymer, a peace man during the war, against General Geary, one of the most distinguished Union soldiers of the war, did for the radicals the very best thing that could be done. *No one supposes that there is a ghost of a chance for Clymer against Geary*, and no political philosopher has yet risen to show that while Clymer cannot save himself he will strengthen the Congressional ticket in any part of Pennsylvania. In short, he is a dead weight upon his party."

These frank confessions by the Copperhead papers of New York, of facts that are patent to all the world, outside of Pennsylvania, are exceedingly embarrassing to our Copperhead cotemporaries. They still attempt, once in a while, to make people believe that their is hope for Clymer in order to keep their courage up, but it won't do; the case is hopeless, as the *Herald* states it. The second Tuesday of October, will open the eyes of the blindest to a vivid realization of the fact.

### Henry Ward Beecher on the Members of the late Loyal Philadelphia Convention.

A Committee of the loyal Southern Convention, was selected to follow in the wake of Andrew Johnson and wipe out any impressions which he might make in regard to the effectiveness of his policy. These gentlemen visited New York last week, on their way West, and were given splendid entertainments. A number addressed the people at Cooper Institute, while others spoke in Plymouth (Beecher's) church. Mr. Beecher has been claimed by the Copperhead party as a convert to their notions. While speeches were being made by the loyalists, called mulattoes and negroes by the Copperheads, the following dispatch was received from Mr. Beecher, which we hope the *Gazette* will publish:

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1866.

*To Edward Corry and George B. Lincoln:*

I regret that health will not allow me to pay my grateful respects to those Southern heroic men, who stood faithful among the faithless in bloody trial. God bless them. Their country honors them—history will perpetuate their names among the noble. With all my heart I welcome them to Plymouth Church, and give them the right hand of fellowship. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

### ANDREW JOHNSON'S DESIRE TO RECOGNIZE A REBEL CONGRESS.

The New York *Times* gives the following illustration of "My Policy" in the event of the failure of the Republican party to elect one hundred and twenty-one members of the next House of Representatives:

"By law Congress thus consists of two hundred and forty-one members, and by law, also, a majority of the whole number, or one hundred and twenty-one members, constitute a quorum. Suppose that members elected from the Southern States should meet in December, 1867, and be enough added to Northern members who believe in their right to representation, and who would meet with them, to constitute a quorum; and suppose the Northern members who do not believe the South entitled to representation, and who would not meet with them, should meet by themselves, constituting less than a quorum of the whole number. The Pittsburg *Chronicle* begins to see the possibility of such an occurrence, and it also sees that the President will be under the necessity of recognizing one or the other of these bodies as the valid, constitutional House of Representatives. He must send his message to the one or the other. He must sign bills passed by the one or the other. He must treat one or the other as a branch of Congress, clothed with the power of making laws, and the other as having no such authority. And under the circumstances assumed, there can be very little doubt, in view of his known opinions on the subject, *that President Johnson will recognize the numerical quorum*—the body which contains a majority of all the members—as the only body authorized by the Constitution to make laws for the United States. He will probably send his message to that body; he will sign the bills they pass, if concurred in by the Senate, and he will not recognize the acts of the other as valid in any respect. The Senate, on the contrary, will recognize a majority of members from all the States *but ten*, even if they are a minority of of the whole, as the real Congress, and as clothed with all the powers of legislation."

Here we have it boldly proclaimed by the President's special organ, that he has determined to subvert our government (in case enough Copperhead Congressmen can be elected from the North to make a majority, of what would be the whole number of Congressmen, if the rebel states were re-admitted,) in order to place rebels in power, and enable them to rule the whole country as the reward of treason and rebellion. While deliberately declaring these revolutionary designs, they have the hardihood and effrontery to accuse the Union party of threatening another war. Thus out of their own months they stand convicted of deliberate falsehood, and at the same time threatening to inaugurate a new revolution and war for the purpose of regaining power. This is the same kind of logic the party used before the rebellion. Let Union men see to it, that these plotters of mischief are so overwhelmingly beaten in October, that they will no longer dream of forcing red-handed rebels into power, or resisting with arms the will of the majority. It is high time that Copperheads North as well as South, should begin to understand that this is a Republican Government, that the will of the majority as expressed through the ballot box is the law of the land, that the American people are not to be intimidated from a free expression of sentiment by threats of an appeal to arms, and that the only result of such an appeal by a disappointed minority will be their own inevitable destruction.

### NEW JERSEY O. K.

The New Jersey Legislature met in extra session on the 12th inst. and promptly passed the Constitutional amendment. On the 18th A. G. Cattell, a thorough-going Union man, was elected United States Senator to fill the place of Stockton, rejected. This gives one additional Union vote in the United States Senate. Well done for the "Jersey Blues."

### HOW IS BEECHER?

The *Gazette* will please let us know the state of Mr. Beecher's pulse. Couldn't it publish several of his late letters in addition to the one it published last week?

### HOW NOW, SOUTHAMPTON!

The Republican Union party can poll from seventy to eighty votes in this township, if the vote is out, which has not been the case for years. See to it that every Republican voter is brought to the polls, on the second Tuesday of October.

### THE GAME OF BRAG.

Brag is a good dog, but Hold On is a better. The Radicals will experience the truth of this adage soon enough.—*Gazette*, Sept. 14.

You are perfectly welcome to hold on to all you have got. But if the news from Maine is to be taken as any criterion, and the N. Y. *Herald* says it is, even this poor consolation will be denied you.

### ASSESS! ASSESS!! ASSESS!!!

The Vigilance Committees will see that every voter is assessed on or before the 29th day of September. In Copperhead districts it would be advisable to make the assessor give a certificate of assessment which the collector is bound to receive when presented to him. Make your assessments at once!

### "LITTLE BERKS" IS ALIVE!

The Union men of Cumberland Valley are alive with enthusiasm. They will contest the field closer than any other district, except Bedford Borough, in the county. We will have more votes in this district at the coming election, than have ever been received for a party outside of the Copperhead Party. Friends, do not relax your efforts!

WANTED.—Some boys to fill the wagons for the next Radical Mass Meeting.—*Gazette, September* 14.

This won't do, Mr. Dickerson! One machine is about as many as you will find it convenient to run, as you will discover to *your cost*, about the 2nd Tuesday of October. Mr. Cessna has charge of our machine and says that the boys that filled the square on Tuesday night of Court week intend to be on hand until the winding up!

AN APOLOGY.—We owe it to our readers, as well as ourselves, to apologize for the appearance on our first page last week, of an article entitled "A Conservative Prayer." Our aim has always been to exclude from our columns everything of a profane or immoral tendency, in short anything that could possibly offend the moral sense of the purest and best, and it was with regret that we found our first page marred by the article above mentioned. A friend had laid it upon our table, whence, accidentally becoming mixed with our outside selections, it was taken by the compositor without our knowledge, and was only discovered when it was too late to remedy the mistake.

# ALL IS LOST!

## SIGNIFICANCE OF THE MAINE ELECTION!

**The Ground Swell Certain to Engulf Johnson, his Policy, and all their Supporters.**

**The New York Herald Interprets the "Stubborn Facts."**

(*From the N. Y. Herald of Wednesday.*)

The general results of the Maine election are very decisive and very significant. They are startling and incomprehensible to the conservatives, and indicate a POPULAR GROUND-SWELL WHOLLY UNEXPECTED by the radicals themselves. It is manifest to us that this remarkable election turned more upon the exciting political events of the day, North and South, than upon the exact political issues presented between the Southern restoration policy of President Johnson and the reconstruction policy of Congress. Extraordinary results are generally due to extraordinary causes. Had the Republicans simply had something like their standing majority in Maine, the result could have been explained by the simple statement that the battle was fought between the Union party of the war and the old Copperhead peace Democracy, BUT THE ENORMOUS GAIN TO THE REPUBLICAN VOTE THROUGHOUT THE STATE REQUIRES A LARGER EXPLANATION.

We conclude that to the exciting political events of the day, and especially to the deplorable tragedy lately enacted in New Orleans, we must look for the exciting causes which have resulted in this UNPRECEDENTED DEFEAT of the Democrats and Conservatives in Maine. However guilty Northern abolition radicals may have been in fomenting the New Orleans riots, the ugly fact stands forth in gloomy relief that Southern whites and negroes sympathizing with the Northern radical party were DELIBERATELY MURDERED by Southern desperadoes and municipal officers who had been notoriously active as SOUTHERN REBELS in the late rebellion. Gen. Sheridan's dispatches upon this bloody business have evidently left an impression upon the Northern mind prejudicial to the cause of the speedy reconciliation of the two sections. Those ruffianly elements of the South which had so much to do in precipitating the Southern States into the abyss of the late rebellion, against the wishes and movements of the great body of the Southern people, have been again at their diabolical work. And so we find the generous and acceptable restoration policy of the President turned into contempt by squads of Southern vagabonds, here and there, playing into the hands of Northern radicals and fanatics in such scenes of lawlessness and bloody violence as those of Memphis and New Orleans.

Such ghastly scenes of disorder are, we are satisfied, as REVOLTING TO THE MASSES OF THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE AS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE NORTH; but in the stubborn fact that such scenes are enacted in Southern cities with the connivance of the local authorities, and that THE GUILTY PARTIES ESCAPE WITHOUT PUNISHMENT, the Northern mind is naturally drawn to the conclusion that President Johnson's magnanimity is thrown away, and that the intractable spirit of the rebellion still prevails throughout the South. We have heard it said that the New Orleans massacre was a godsend to the Northern radicals, and so, in casting about for the solution of this Maine election we are compelled to recognize it. If the moral effects, therefore, shall prove to be the TRIUMPH OF THE STRINGENT RADICAL POLICY of exclusion, against the President's generous and conciliatory policy of Southern restoration, the Southern people may charge it to those vicious and rebellious elements among themselves which Southern political leaders have permitted to be used by Northern radical agitators for their party purposes.

Whatever may have been the real causes, however, operating to bring about the extraordinary results of this Maine election, *it is too decisive against the Democracy and conservatives to be limited to Maine. We apprehend that, as in all our political contests of the past of a national character, the result in Maine indicates the general drift of the elections coming after it throughout the Northern States.* The prospect now of a conservative majority in the next Congress is very doubtful; the prospect of another radical Congress is better than it has appeared at any time since December last. In short, this Maine election of 1866 will probably mark another NEW CHAPTER IN OUR POLITICAL HISTORY, and perhaps ANOTHER REORGANIZATION OF PARTIES AND ANOTHER RECONSTRUCTION OF PARTY PLATFORMS for the Presidential election, beginning with the close of the coming elections of October and November.

### CHEERING NEWS FROM OUR STRONG HOLDS!

We hear most encouraging news from Bloody Run, East Providence, West Providence, Broad Top, Hopewell and Union, the friends of Congress are at work in these districts, but friends do not hesitate or cease your efforts for a single day until after sunset on election day. Every district that we have enumerated can do better than it did last year if the work is properly performed. Work! Work!

### FRIENDS, BE UP AND DOING!

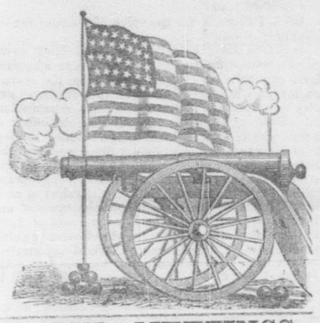
How is the cause progressing in Napier, Harrison, Londonderry, Juniata, Colerain, Liberty and Snake Spring? Are the friends of Congress doing their whole duty? We think they are, but you can't over do it! We expect a reduced majority in all these districts, save Harrison, and here we have 20 majority, if our friends will only see to getting out the votes.

☞ The New York *Evening Post*, which finds itself in the anomalous position of supporting the President's policy, but not the President, says of Mr. Blair's recent effort in Boston: "Mr. Montgomery Blair is speaking through New England, and seems to be under the impression that he is supporting President Johnson. Whatever he may intend, however, if we may judge from the reports of his Boston speech, he is in reality disgusting all sensible and liberty-loving men."

# Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 21, 1866.


## "RALLY FOR THE GOOD OLD UNION."



## UNION MEETINGS.

The citizens of Bedford County, who are in favor of the preservation of the Union, the maintainance of the Constitution, together with those who believe that "treason should be made odious, and traitors punished," and who are opposed to granting rebels increased power, as a premium for their treachery, and who are in favor of the Constitutional Amendments, and all Soldiers who fought to save our glorious Union, are earnestly invited to be present with us at our meetings, which will be held as follows:

BLOODY RUN, Mass Meeting, Saturday, Sept. 22d, afternoon.
IMLER'S SCHOOL HOUSE, Bedford Tp., Monday evening, Sept. 24th.
RAINSBURG, Tuesday evening, Sept. 25th.
ELBINSVILLE, Wednesday evening, Sept. 26.
CLEARVILLE, Thursday evening, Sept. 27.
RAY'S HILL, Friday evening, Sept. 28.
RIDDLESBURG, Wednesday afternoon, Sept 26.
SAXTON, Wednesday evening, Sept. 26.
DASHER'S SCHOOL HOUSE, Thursday evening, Sept. 27.
SCHELLSBURGH, Mass Meeting, Saturday afternoon, Sept. 29.
HARRISON Tp., (Sulphur Springs) Monday evening, Oct. 1st.
BRIDGEPORT, Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 2d.
CENTERVILLE, Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 2d.
CHARLESVILLE, Wednesday evening, Oct. 3d.
ADAM GELLER'S, Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 3d.
FOOT OF DRY RIDGE, (J. Cessna's,) Wednesday evening, Oct. 3d.
TROUT'S MILLS, (St. Clair Tp.,) Mass Meeting, Thursday afternoon, Oct. 4.
PETER IMLER'S, (Union Tp.,) Mass Meeting, Friday afternoon, Oct. 5.
WOODBERRY, Mass Meeting, Saturday afternoon, Oct. 6.

The afternoon meetings will be held at one o'clock; all the mass meetings are in the afternoon. The Union Republican Brass Band will be present at all the Mass Meetings, and at some others.

The following speakers will address these meetings: Col. FRANCIS JORDAN, Hon. WM. H. KOONTZ, J. R. LONGENECKER, Esq., Dr. S. E. DUFFIELD, M. A. POINTS, Esq., Hon. JOHN CESSNA, WM. M. HALL, Esq., Hon. G. W. HOUSEHOLDER, J. R. DURBORROW, Esq. JOHN LUTZ, Esq., CYRUS ELDER, Esq., of Johnstown, and distinguished gentlemen from abroad.

Let there be a grand rally of the people at all these meetings, such as the mighty uprising of the country calls for, and which the great meeting of last Court week already foreshadows.

By order of the County Committee.

J. B. CESSNA, Chairman.

J. T. KEAGY, Sec'y.

☞ Friends, you who are in arrears on our books for advertising, job work and subscriptions will confer a great favor by paying up your arrearages. WE NEED MONEY VERY BADLY. We pay cash for every thing that we buy; our paper bill is now *one hundred and fifty dollars*, CASH, PER MONTH. This is only one item while we have to pay our hands, rents, taxes, and maintain ourselves. We hope that this appeal will not be in vain; if we were not hard up we would not ask you to come to our relief, but *we are*, there is no doubt about it.

☞ The Republican meeting at Centerville will be held in the *afternoon* of Tuesday, Oct. 2d, instead of the evening.

☞ Our readers in the eastern portion of the county, will not forget the Mass Meeting to be held at Bloody Run, on next Saturday afternoon, the 22d inst. We predict this will be one of the finest meetings of the series. Turn out! Turn out!

☞ Rev. S. Yingling, former pastor of the Lutheran Congregation in this place, will preach in the Lutheran Church, on Sabbath morning next at half past ten o'clock.

BOUNTIES.—The act equalizing bounties has become a law. Persons who enlisted in 1861–2, and who were only entitled to, and received $100, are now entitled to another $100 in addition. The heirs of all deceased soldiers of this class are entitled to $100. All applications to DURBORROW & LUTZ, Bedford, will be promptly attended to. tf.

☞ The Rolling Mill Project appears to be very favorably received by all portions of the community. Let no efforts be spared to place the matter before the capitalists of our county. There is certainly capital enough in this county to establish this improvement, which when once established will only prove the forerunner of many others. *Persons desiring to take shares in it can do so by calling upon the editors of this paper, who are authorized to receive stock for the present.* The whole amount of stock, for the present, is to consist of *five hundred shares* at $100 per share.

☞ A terrible accident occurred at Johnstown on last Friday morning. On the arrival of the President and his train, several thousand persons assembled in the vicinity of the depot to see the party. About five hundred were on a platform that spanned the abandoned canal, which gave way and precipitated them a distance of twenty feet. Five or six persons were killed, and several hundred wounded.

NEW CLASSICAL SCHOOL IN BEDFORD.—We understand a School is to be re-opened, similar to the one lately kept by the Rev. John Lyon, at his school house, on Monday, the first of October. The teacher, Mr. John T. Huggard, Bachelor of Arts, and formerly a graduate of the Toronto University, comes very highly recommended. He is to teach Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics, and all the different branches of a good English education, as a preparation for college. We are glad to find that we are to have such a school once more in our midst.

"THE CAMP, THE BATTLE-FIELD AND THE HOSPITAL" is the title of a handsome volume, just issued by the National Publishing Company, 507 Minor Street, Philadelphia, Pa. The author has delved most industriously amongst the masses of curious incidents which have marked the late war, and has grouped and classified them under appropriate heads, and in a very attractive form.

There is a certain portion of the war that will never go into the regular histories, and will not get embodied in romance or poetry, which is a very real part of it, and will, if preserved, convey to succeeding generations a better idea of the spirit of the conflict than many dry reports or careful narratives of events, and this part may be called the gossip, the fun, the pathos, of the war.

These illustrate the character of the leaders, the humor of the soldiers, the devotion of women, the bravery of men, the pluck of our heroes, the romance and hardships of the service. From the beginning of the war the author, Dr. L. P. Brockett, has been engaged in collecting all the anecdotes connected with or illustrative of it.

The volume is profusely illustrated with over 100 engravings by the first artists, which are really beautiful; worthy of examination as specimens of the art. The book's contents include reminiscences of camp, picket, spy, scout, bivouac, siege and battlefield adventures; thrilling feats of bravery, wit, drollery, comical and ludicrous adventures, etc., etc.

Amusement as well as instruction may be found in every page, as graphic detail, brilliant wit, and authentic history, are skillfully in this work of literary art.

WM. J. PALMER, St. Clairsville, Agent.

### MARRIED

On the 13th inst., by the Rev. G. C. Probst, Mr. JACOB I. FOOR and Miss ELIZABETH SPARKS, both of West Providence township.

On Sunday morning 9th inst., at the M. E. Parsonage in this place, by Rev. A. R. Miller, JOSIAH TROSTLE and MARGARET BOWSER, both of Friend's Cove.

On the 16th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. Peter, Mr. SAMUEL OSTER to Miss MARY A. CARN, both of Union township, Bedford co.


**Be on the Alert! Danger is at Hand.**

This has been a sickly season. The medical faculty prophesy evil in the future. They think pestilence is on the wing for America. Suppose this to be true, what is the best defense against it? REDOUBLED NERVOUS VIGOR. This is the only protection against PANIC, as well as against the PRINCIPLE OF INFECTION. Why do not those who predict the epidemic propose an adequate preventative? There IS one; a tonic, nervine and alterative, competent to shield the system against the subtle elements of disease, whether they float hither on the winds from distant lands, or rise like vapor from our own soil, or are incorporated with the universal fluid. This ONE PREVENTIVE, of which there is no duplicate among the compounds either of the Old World or the New, is

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Remember that it is a specific for all the complaints which lay the system open to visitations of deadly epidemics. If you are dyspeptic, it renews the vigor of your digestive powers, gives you appetite, and restores your cheerfulness. If you are nervous, it invigorates every fibre of your nervous system, from the base of the brain, where it begins, to the extremities, where it terminates. If you are bilious, it disciplines your unruly liver and brings the action of that organ into harmony with the laws of health. It is, in short, an invigorant and alterative so powerful that Nature, with Hostetter's Bitters for her ally, may bid defiance alike to native malaria and foreign infection. If this enemy we hear of, this disease which is desolating Europe, is really bound hitherward, it behooves the *prudent to put on their armor*, to clothe themselves with invulnerability as far as human means will permit, by preparing the system for resistance with this pure vegetable antidote.

sep7,1m

**A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT**

Requires immediate attention and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

**Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease**

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

**BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES**

having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.

FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION & THROAT DISEASES.

Troches are used with always good success.

**SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS**

will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, each year find them in new localities in various parts of the world and the Troches are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the Worthless Imitations that may be offered.

Sold everywhere in the United States, and in Foreign countries, at 35 cents per box.

Nov. 10, 1865.


## New Advertisements.

### U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES.

**Second Division, Bedford County, 16th Collection District, Penn'a.**

NOTICE.—The annual assessment for this district having been completed, all residents of the above Division, who have been assessed, and are liable for taxes on Carriages, Billiard Tables, Slaughtered Cattle, Manufacturers' Licenses, or any article or occupation specified in the excise law, are required to make payment at the POST OFFICE, in Bedford, on or before the **2d day of October.**

PENALTIES.—"All persons who fail to pay their taxes, at the date above specified will be notified by mail, and a fee of Twenty Cents will be added for such notice, and if the tax be not paid within TEN DAYS from date of said notice, then *a Penalty of ten per centum will be added*, and a warrant will be issued collecting the tax and penalty with heavy costs.

All persons who shall fail in like manner to take out their licenses, on or before the day above designated, will incur a penalty of *three times the amount* of said license, in accordance with the provisions of the 59th section of the law aforesaid.

Nothing but Government funds will be received.

J. K. BOWLES, Dep'y Col.
2d Division, 16th Dist. Pa.

Collector's Office, Bedford, Sept. 21, 1866.

### PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The subscriber, Guardian of the minor child of Isaiah Blackburn, dec'd, will sell on the premises, in St. Clair township, on SATURDAY, the 13th day of OCTOBER next,

**A LOT OF GROUND,**

containing three and a half acres; adjoining lands of Uriah Blackburn, Widow Griffith and Henry Shrader. The improvements are a one and a half story plank dwelling house and a two story frame building, used for a store house and tinner shop. Both houses are new and well built.

The ground is nearly all cleared and in cultivation, and the location is a first rate one for a country store.

TERMS—One third of the purchase money to remain in the property for the use of the widow, one half of the balance in hand at the confirmation of the sale, and the residue in one year without interest.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock

AZARIAH BLACKBURN,
sep21-4t Guardian.

## GRANT ON CLYMER.

While General Grant was in Philadelphia with the President, *en route* to Chicago, a bread-and-butternut of that city, who claimed to be a soldier, accosted him in the Continental Hotel, and introduced the subject of Pennsylvania State politics. Said the fellow to him, "We are having a very warm canvass for Governor in this State."

"So I hear," replied Grant.

"We are very sanguine of beating General Geary and electing Mr. Clymer by a handsome majority," continued the butternut.

"What makes you feel so confident?" asked the General.

"Because," said the Johnsonite, "we count on getting the larger part of the soldiers' vote for Clymer."

"I think you will be mistaken in that. Clymer is a Copperhead, and the soldier who votes for him will disgrace himself and the flag he fought under," was the General's reply, as he turned on his heel and walked away.

General Grant makes no secret of his desire that the gallant General Geary shall be elected Governor of Pennyylvania.—*Chicago Tribune.*

## "I AM GLAD OF IT."

In his Niagara Falls speech, Johnson, for the thousandth time, paraded the list of offices he had held. Beginning with his rise from the "goose" to a village Alderman, he thus "swung round the circle" to the Presidency:

"I have always had an exalted idea of the position of Senator; but notwithstanding I was placed upon the ticket for the Vice-Presidency, I am free to say that I did not seek the place. But friends of the country, friends that were personal to me, were anxious that I should be on the ticket. I was placed there. I accepted it: the race was run, the victory was obtained, and I was made Vice President of the United States. Can't you see the graduation comes along regularly? And, then by the Constitution of the country, I have been made President. *I am glad of it.*"

Glad of what? Why, glad that Abraham Lincoln was assassinated by a Copperhead so that he could become President. No other fair construction can be placed on his language. He was made president, he says, by the Constitution, and he is glad of it! If Lincoln had not been murdered by one of his present party he would not be President by the constitution, and Johnson would be sorry for it.

This is the first time the infamous wretch has publicly avowed his joy and gladness over the murder of President Lincoln. He had been drinking freely all the way from Albany to the Falls, and was just drunk enough to "let the cat out of the bag." When wine is in wit is out. When a man is filled with liquor up to a certain point he loses his discretion and speaks freely and boastingly of whatever is uppermost in his thoughts. Johnson had just that stock of highwine on hand that made him feel glorious and great. He had risen from village Alderman to be Vice-President, by the votes of the people, and a happy murder had made vacant the Executive chair and *he was glad of it*, as it enabled him to climb to the top round of the ladder. He was Vice-President by the votes of the Republicans, and has been made President by the pistol of his Copperhead friend Booth, and he was glad of it!—*Chicago Tribune.*

## "MY POLICY."

A SOUTHERN EXPOSITION OF IT.

### Congress to be Expelled by the Bayonet.

### New Orleans to be Repeated in Washington

[*From the Raleigh (N. C.) Progress, Aug.* 14.

The next session of Congress will bring about the crisis. If it assembles, as in the last session, as a radical Congress, as a revolutionary body armed with usurped powers the impeachment of the President may be looked for as the sensation of the session. What is there within its own corrupt and lawless essence to restrain that assemblage of fanatics and demagogues from any extremity of folly and dissipation? With the same restlessness of right and reason with which they ejected from their seats members whose presence there was distasteful or inconvenient to them, they will seek to eject their Chief Magistrate from his seat and instal one of their faction, invested with an usurped Executive authority, as Dictator, or rather as a pliant instrument of their revolutionary legislation. If that should come to pass the whole fabric of our political system would be shaken to the centre, and again the terrible agencies of brute force would sway the destines of the Republic. It would then be necessary to clear the Capitol of the incendiaries at the point of the bayonet even as the Mechanics Hall at New Orleans was cleared of the lawless Conventionists by the staves and revolvers of the police. We hope the country will not be compelled to measure the relative strength of its radical and conservative elements by any other test than that of the ballot box; but faction, especially when clothed with usurpation, is seldom without its opportunity to provoke riot in defense of the popular desire for order and tranquility.

The only way to insure peace is to break up the radical monopoly of Congress. We do not appeal to any personal apprehensions on the part of Mr. Johnson, but in behalf of the general interests and security we call upon him to see that the Republic, and the whole Republic, be fairly and fully represented at the next Congressional session. He will need there the conservative vote of the South to protect him from impeachment. And not alone for the safety and welfare of the country, but in mercy to the desperate men that are plotting to depose him, we would have their absolutism in Congress cancelled at the threshold of the next session, for assuredly their very lives will be endangered if they venture to usurp the Executive authority by impeachment, with the doors of the capitol closed against the Representatives of the Southern States and people. Let them get rid of their monopoly or it will crush them yet. They tried the experiment at New Orleans, the result of which should teach them some discretion at Washington.

## GRANT AND FARRAGUT.

**Favor the Policy of Congress—Accompany the President by Express Instructions.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.

Special to the *Tribune*, dated Columbus, Ohio, September 13th. says: "In conversation with Governor Cox, last evening, General Grant and Admiral Farragut declared their disapproval of the President's policy, and commended that of Congress. Both gentlemen said substantially that they were participants in the President's campaign tour by express instructions, and not from any inclination on their part. The conversations were not strictly private, for several parties were present."

## RATS FORSAKE THE SINKING SHIP.

### The Contest given up.

### The Congressional Policy Sustained.

The *New York Herald* of September the 11th, which has heretofore been an ardent supporter of the President's Policy, speaks thus of the result in Maine:

"*The general result of the Maine election are very decisive and very significant. They are startling and incomprehensible to the conservatives and indicate a popular ground-swell wholly unexpected by the radicals themselves.* It is manifest to us that this remarkable election turned more upon the exciting political events of the day, North and South, than upon the exact political issues presented between the Southern restoration policy of President Johnson and the reconstruction policy of Congress. *Extraordinary results are generally due to extraordinary causes. Had the Republicans simply held something like their standing majority in Maine, the result could have been explained by the simple statement that the battle was fought between the Union party of the war and the old Copperhead Peace Democracy. But the enormous gains to the Republican vote throughout the State require a larger explanation.*

After endeavoring to find a plausible excuse for the overwhelming result it concludes thus:

"Whatever may have been the real causes, however operating to bring about the extraordinary results of this Maine election, it is too decisive against the Democracy and conservatives to be limited to Maine. WE APPREHEND THAT, AS IN ALL OUR POLITICAL CONTESTS OF THE PAST OF A NATIONAL CHARACTER, THE RESULT IN MAINE, INDICATES THE GENERAL DRIFT OF THE ELECTIONS COMING AFTER IT THROUGHOUT THE NORTHERN STATES. The prospect now of a conservative majority in the next Congress is very doubtful; the prospect of another radical Congress is better than it has appeared at any time since December last. IN SHORT, THIS MAINE ELECTION OF 1866 WILL PROBABLY MARK ANOTHER NEW CHAPTER IN OUR POLITICAL HISTORY, AND PERHAPS ANOTHER REORGANIZATION OF PARTIES, AND ANOTHER RECONSTRUCTION OF PLATFORMS FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, BEGINNING WITH THE CLOSE OF THE COMING ELECTIONS OF OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER."

When we remember that a few days ago the *Herald* was their particular foul mouth-piece this desertion of the cause is peculiarly significant. A few more "Earthquakes" are in prospective!

## Startling Intelligence From New Orleans.

**The Rebels Contemplating a Renewal of the Rebellion.**

*Secret Meetings, Preparations, Etc.*

[From the Chicago Journal.]

A private letter from a loyal citizen of New Orleans, addressed to a gentleman of this city, makes some startling revelations as to the plan of the "reconstructed" rebels of the South. The writer is a gentleman of undoubted character. The intelligence contained in this letter reveals the effect upon the minds of the ex-rebels of the South of such revolutionary speeches as that made by General McClernand at the Illinois copperhead State Convention, and those being made by Andrew Johnson in his stumping tour through the North.

The writer says:

"NEW ORLEANS LA., Sept. 1, 1866.—I presume that you are aware that the rebels are making every preparation for the renewal of the rebellion. They have satisfied themselves that the fall elections will go overwhelmingly against them, and they have consequently come to a secret understanding with their Northern associates, and have organized and armed themselves for the eventuality. In fact, I saw an advertisement in the columns of the *Times*, publishin this city, notifying the K. G. C.'s to meet at the "Age," for the transaction of business. All of their officers are appointed, and I am informed that there is a General actually in command of the 'rebel Department of the Louisiana.' If there is another outbreak, the genuine Southern loyalists will be massacred, unless they succeed in making their escape, and many may consider themselves doomed men, and thank 'my policy for it."

A dispatch dated New Orleans, the 6th, says: "Three thousand additional troops have been ordered to this city from Texas, and are hourly expected to arrive.

"The report of the military commission will be forwarded to-morrow to Washington by Gen. Sheridan. It is understood on good authority that the report will specify that a great number of men from the Rebel General Forrest's command were purposely brought from Mississippi, and appointed on the police for the express purpose of assisting in the massacre of the Unionists of this city.

"Great indignation prevails at the present in New Orleans among the loyal men at the suppression of General Baird's official report.

### FACTS FOR GOVERNMENT BONDHOLDERS.

**Read and Reflect—Then sell your Bonds—or buy more!**

In 1861 eleven States seceded; and twenty-three only, since that time, have been represented in Congress.

All the United States Bonds—5-20's, 7-30's and 10-40's—were created by this Congress of twenty-three States.

President Johnson says it is an "*assumed Congress*"—therefore not legal. His supporters and friends call it a "*rump Congress*," a "*usurping Congress*," therefore not a *lawful* Congress; and they are trying to *elect* Congressmen in the North, and *admit* enough from the rebel States to enforce this "*Policy.*"

If a Congress of twenty three States is not a *lawful* Congress, every United States Bond you own is *not worth a dollar*; because an *unlawful* Congress could not make a *lawful* Bond.

*Bondholders, remember*, this "*Policy*" destroys the United States Bonds, and makes them as *worthless as rebel Bonds.*

If "Johnson's Policy" succeeds, it brings into Congress ninety four Congressmen from the rebel States, instead of eighty-five—as before the war—*thus they gain nine Congressmen by their treason.* The Northern States *lose nine Congressmen by their victory over traitors.*

If the rebels get their ninety-four Congressmen, and the Johnson "*Policy*" men elect enough in the North to give them a majority, United States Bonds will be held *illegal*, and United States Bondholders will *lose principal and interest.*

If you want to prove *Congress illegal*, and the *Bonds illegal*, vote to elect Copper-Johnson-National Rebel-Union-Congressmen, *but be sure to sell all your Bonds first*, for there will be *no market for them afterwards.*

If you want to prove Congress legal, *vote to sustain it*—the party that *created* the Bonds—the party that *fought and won the war*—that says Congress represents *the people*—that is pledged to *keep faith with the Bondholders—but buy all the Bonds you can first.*

## THE DESERTER LAW.

We would call especial attention to the following provisions of the Disfranchising act which Sheriffs are required to publish in their Election Proclamation:

WHEREAS, By the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," and approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, and who have not been discharged or relieved from the penalty or disability therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizens thereof; and.

WHEREAS, Persons not citizens of the United States are not, under the constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, qualified electors of this Commonwealth:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, THAT IN ALL ELECTIONS HEREAFTER TO BE HELD IN THIS COMMONWEALTH, IT SHALL BE UNLAWFUL FOR THE JUDGE OR INSPECTORS OF ANY SUCH ELECTION TO RECEIVE ANY BALLOT OR BALLOTS, FROM ANY PERSON OR PERSONS EMBRACED IN THE PROVISIONS AND SUBJECT TO THE DISABILITY IMPOSED BY SAID ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED MARCH THIRD, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE AND IT SHALL BE UNLAWFUL FOR ANY SUCH PERSON TO OFFER TO VOTE ANY BALLOT OR BALLOTS.

SEC. 2. THAT IF ANY SUCH JUDGE AND INSPECTORS OF ELECTION, OR ANY ONE OF THEM, SHALL RECEIVE, OR CONSENT TO RECEIVE ANY SUCH UNLAWFUL BALLOT OR BALLOTS FROM ANY SUCH DISQUALIFIED PERSON, HE OR THEY SO OFFENDING SHALL BE GUILTY OF A MISDEMEANOR, AND UPON CONVICTION THEREOF IN ANY COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH, HE SHALL, FOR EACH OFFENSE BE SENTENCED TO PAY A FINE OF NOT LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, AND TO UNDERGO AN IMPRISONMENT IN THE JAIL OF THE PROPER COUNTY FOR NOT LESS THAN SIXTY DAYS.

SEC. 3. THAT ANY PERSON DEPRIVED OF CITIZENSHIP, AND DISQUALIFIED AS AFORESAID, SHALL, AT ANY ELECTION HEREAFTER TO BE HELD IN THIS COMMONWEALTH, VOTE OR TENDER TO THE OFFICERS THEREOF, AND OFFER TO VOTE, A BALLOT OR BALLOTS, ANY PERSON SO OFFENDING SHALL BE DEEMED GUILTY OF A MISDEMEANOR AND ON CONVICTION THEREOF, IN ANY COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH, SHALL, FOR EACH OFFENSE, BE PUNISHED IN LIKE MANNER AS IS PROVIDED IN THE PRECEDING SECTION OF THIS ACT IN THE CASE OF OFFICERS OF ELECTION RECEIVING SUCH UNLAWFUL BALLOT OR BALLOTS.

SEC. 4. THAT IF ANY PERSON SHALL PERSUADE OR ADVISE ANY PERSON OR PERSONS, DEPRIVED OF CITIZENSHIP AND DISQUALIFIED AS AFORESAID, TO OFFER ANY BALLOT OR BALLOTS TO THE OFFICERS OF ANY ELECTION HEREAFTER TO BE HELD IN THIS COMMONWEALTH, OR SHALL PERSUADE OR ADVISE ANY SUCH OFFICER TO RECEIVE ANY SUCH BALLOT OR BALLOTS FROM ANY PERSON DEPRIVED OF CITIZENSHIP, SUCH PERSON SO OFFENDING SHALL BE GUILTY OF A MISDEMEANOR, AND UPON CONVICTION THEREOF IN ANY COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH, SHALL BE PUNISHED IN LIKE MANNER AS IS PROVIDED IN THE SECOND SECTION OF THIS ACT, IN THE CASE OF OFFICERS OF SUCH ELECTION RECEIVING SUCH UNLAWFUL BALLOT OR BALLOTS.

### GENERAL GRANT DISGUSTED.

The New York *Herald's* Chicago correspondent telegraphs as follows:

"It is reported that General Grant has said:—"I am disgusted with this trip. I am disgusted at hearing a man make speeches on the way to his own funeral." It is reported that this was said in the presence of a clerk in the employ of General Grant's brother, in this city, and other responsible parties. There are no indications, however, that the relations between the President and General Grant are not of an entirely harmonious character, although *the General passes most of his time in other than the Presidential car when traveling.*"


J. M. LEHMAN,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND SCRIVENER,
COAL DALE.

Will promptly attend to all collections intrusted to him. He will also execute all instruments of writing with neatness and dispatch.

Coal Dale, Sept. 14, 1866 :6m.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF

**VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY.**

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned, administrators of the estate of John Smith, Esq., late of the Borough of Schellsburg, dec'd, will sell at public sale on the premisos, the real estate of said deceased, situate in said Borough, on TUESDAY the 2d day of OCTOBER, 1866, at 10 o'clock a. m., consist- of **LOT No. 13**, frontiug 60 feet on Pittsburg street, and extending back 240 feet to an alley, adjoining an alley and lot of Sam'l Corl on the west, having thereon erected a two story brick MANSION HOUSE, BRICK STORE HOUSE and Stable, Wash House, Carriage House, Woodshed and Granary, a well of good water and a cistern, and a variety of fruit trees on the premises.

Also, **LOT No. 14**, adjoining the above, and of same dimensions having thereon erected a Large two story Brick BLACKSMITH SHOP, a Frame Office, and Stable. The shop could readily be converted into a dwelling. This is a very pleasant property, in good repair.

Terms Cash, or part cash and part on time as may be desired. For particulars call upon J. P. REED, Attorney, at Bedford, or at the premises.

J. PIPER SMITH,
SIMON L. HAMAKER.

sep7:4t

**1866. PHILADELPHIA 1866.**

WALL PAPERS.

**NEW FALL STYLES.**

**HOWELL & BOURKE,**

Manufacturers of

**PAPER HANGINGS**

and

WINDOW SHADES,

Corner FOURTH and MARKET Sts, Philadelphia. N. B. Always in store, a large Stock of LINEN & OIL SHADES.

sep7:3m

INVENTORS' OFFICES.

**d'EPINEUIL & EVANS,**

**Civil Engineers and Patent Solicitors,**

NO. 435 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Patents solicited—Consultations on Engineering, Draughting and Sketches, Models and Machinery of all kinds made and skilfully attended to. Special attention given to REJECTED CASES and INTERFERENCES. Authentic Copies of all Documents from Patent Office procured.

N. B. Save yourselves useless trouble and travelling expenses, as there is no actual need for personal interview with us. All business with these offices, can be transacted in writing. For further information direct as above, with stamp enclosed, for Circular with references.

jan12:1y

S. T.—1860.—X.—The amount of Plantation Bitters sold in one year is something startling They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street. Drake's manufactory is one of the institutions of New York. It is said that Drake painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his cabalistic "S. T.—1860.—X," and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing disfiguring the face of nature," which gives him a monopoly. We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters SELL as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia—certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and a great appetizer.

**Saratoga Spring Water**, sold by all druggists.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. * * The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain alwost immediately. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad St. Phila.

This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases o wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, sp avins etc., either upon man or beast.

Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the *private* stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York.

**Saratoga Spring Water**, sold by all druggists.

AQUE DE MAGNOLIA.—The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds deliecsy to the skin, is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in the nursery, and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle.

**Saratoga Spring Water**, sold by all druggists

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyons' celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxuriant beauty. It is sold everywhere.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

**Saratoga Spring Water**, sold by all druggist.

WHAT DID IT?—A young lady, returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months in New York, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a rustic, flushed face, she had a soft, ruby complexion, of almost marble smoothness; and instead of 22, she really appeared but 17. She told them plainly she used Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and would not be without it. Any lady can improve her personal appearance very much by using this article. It can be ordered of any druggist for only 50 cents.

**Saratoga Spring Water**, sold by all druggists.

Heimstreet's inimitble Hair Coloring has been steadily growing in favor for over twenty years. It acts upon the absorbents at the roots of the hair, and changes it to its original color by degrees. All instantaneous dyes deaden and injure the Hair. Heimstreet's *is not a dye*, but is certain in its results, promotes its growth, and is a beautiful HAIR DRESSING. Price 50 cents and $1. Sold by all dealers.

**Saratoga Spring Water**, sold by all druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, &c., where a warming, genial stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere at 50 cts. per bottle.

**Saratoga Spring Water**, sold by all druggists

July 20, 1866:eow1y

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT combining durability with elegance of shape New Spring Styles just received.

May11:3m G. R. & W. OSTER,

DR. GEO. C. DOUGLAS

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of Bedford and vicinity.

☞ Residence at Maj. Washabaugh's. au17:tf

B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
STOVES, TINWARE &c.,
No. 1 "Stone Row," Bedford, Pa.

FRUIT CANS AND SEALING WAX, at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

ANTI-DUST PARLOR STOVES, (Spear's Patent) at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO.'S

TINWARE OF ALL KINDS, at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES, at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

SELF-SEALING FRUIT CANS, (Glass,) at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS supplied with all kinds of Tinware on the shortest possible notice, at B Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

$2,000 A YEAR made by any one with $15—Stencil Tools. No experience necessary. The Presidents, Cashiers, and Treasurers of three Banks indorse the circular. Sent free with samples. Address the American Stencil Tool Works, Springfield, Vermont. au1:3m

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are cautioned against trespassing upon the premises of the undersigned, for the purpose of fishing, hunting, gathering nuts, berries, &c., as the law will be strictly enforced against all thus offending.

B. R. ASHCOM,
MICH. LUTZ,
WM. GRISSINGER,
ADAM SCHAFFER.

Bedford, July, 13 1866: 3m

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

GEO. REIMUND, Merchant Tailor, Bedford, Pa., keeps constantly on hand READY-MADE CLOTHING, such as coats, pants, vests, &c., also a general assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds; also, CALICOS, MUSLINS, &c., all of which will be SOLD LOW FOR CASH. My room is a few doors west of Fyan's store, and opposite Rush's marble yard. I invite ALL to give me a call. I have just received a stock of new goods. june1.

NOTICE.—Having purchased the drugs, instruments, &c., of Dr. A. S. Smith, of Pattonsville, Bedford co., I offer my services to the citizens of that place, and the community generally. J. A. ROYER.

Pattonsville, April 17.

To my old friends of Pattonsville and those of the vicinity who have reposed confidence in me as a Physician, owing to my recent calamity, unfitting me at present to practice medicine, I have disposed of my medicines and library to Dr. Royer. I most cordially recommend him as a Physician every way fitted to fill all the wants of the community. A. S. SMITH

Pattonsville April 17:tf.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $200 per month for gentlemen, and $35 to $75 for ladies, everywhere, to introduce the Common Sense Family Sewing-Machine, improved and perfected. It will hem, fell, stitch, quilt, bind, braid, and embroider beautifully—price only $20—making the elastic lock stick, and fully warranted for three years. We pay the above wages, or a commission, from which twice that amount can be made. Address or call on C. BOWERS & CO., Office No. 255 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. All letters answered promptly, with circulars and terms. au31:1m

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

The undersigned has the blanks now ready and will attend promptly to the collection of all claims under the new law for the equalization of bounties.

Aug 17. J. W. DICKERSON.

DEFIBAUGH & FISHER

Positively are going to sell MUSLINS, CALICOES, DELAINES, GINGHAMS, FRENCH MERINOES, and HEAVY BOOTS, at cost and ome artilces below.

**108, MASONIC BLOCK, 108,**

**Baltimore st., Cumberland, Md.**

This beautiful structure, having been completed, the undersigned is enabled to offer the public at his store, 108 in the new block, a fine selection of first class

**French, English, Swiss and American**

**WATCHES,**

such as Gold, English Lever, Anchor Escapements, Lepines, (some very small, set with pearls and diamonds, and beautifully enammelled for ladies,) all of latest improved styles of foreign and domestic

JEWELRY,

Gold and Silver Curb and Vest Chains, and Ladies' Leotine and Chatelaine Chains.

Albata, Silver and Plated Ware such as Spoons, Forks, Ladies' Butter Knives, etc., of the best quality; Plated Tea and Coffee sets; Castors, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Vegetable Dishes, Tureens, Butter Dishes, Salt Cellars, English and American Urns.

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,

of all kinds.

REVOLVERS AND CARTRIDGES,

Also a large assortment of eight day and 24 hour

CLOCKS.

☞ WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY neatly and carefully repaired.

**S. T. LITTLE.**

July 13, 1866:1y

PUBLICSALE OF VALUABLE

**REAL ESTATE.**

The undersigned Executor of the last Will and Testament of Nathan Carson, late of Napier tp., Bedford county, deceased, will sell at public outcry, on the premises, on SATURDAY, SEP'T. 22d, 1866, at 10 o'clock a. m., all the following described property, to wit:

**A TRACT OF LAND**

situate in Napier township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of George Stuckey, George W.

# Farm, Garden & Household.

## SEPTEMBER.

September comes with the promise, and almost the full fruition, of abundant harvests of all kinds of crops. The summer harvests were reported variously from different sections, but on the whole, we believe, the amount of wheat, oats and barley is fully up to the usual average, as well as to just expectations. The hay crop is a little short on an average, and in some sections it will be imperatively necessary for farmers to make the most of the straw and corn fodder, and we drop the hint that it is easier and cheaper to buy straw at this season than at any other, especially if the buyer will take it away as fast as it is thrashed. Corn fodder is best bought at husking time, especially if the husking is done at the shocks in the field.

This month and the first part of October is the time for Agricultural Fairs. Every day, "Sunday's excepted," from the 4th of September to the 20th of November is devoted in some place or places to an agricultural fair. It is particularly unfortunate that so many are held upon the same days, so that people are in straights as to which to attend and which to neglect. This might all be obviated by a little correspondence, or if the Secretary of the United States Agricultural Society, which we believe has existence enough to meet and elect officers, would take the matter in hand. We can hardly urge too strongly upon farmers to plan to go themselves at any rate, and take one or more of their sons, to one or two of the best county fairs near their homes, and if possible to go to the State fair also. There is a great deal to learn, the knowledge of which will make a man a better farmer, help put notions of leaving the farm and going to the city to be a merchant out of the boys' heads, giving them an interest in their own profession, and an ambition to raise as fine grain, fruit and vegetables as they see, and to have improved implements and well-bred stock.

We know their are men who would rather not have their boys get such notions, and think that the old ruts are smooth, easy going, and good enough, but these are men who think in ruts as well as work and run the farm in them. The boys will think, and read and see, and it is harder to keep them in the ruts than the old fogys think.

There is a great deal of work to be done in September, but it is not all of that driving, hurrying kind like much of the summer and spring work.—*American Agriculturist.*

## HINTS ABOUT WORK.

The crops that now require attention are:

Buckwheat, which must be cut before frost hurts it, and if put up in neat gavels, the tops being bound to shed rains, will go on filling out, so that, though very few grains may have been fully formed at the time of cutting, there will be few not filled out at the end of a few weeks,—and

Tobacco, which is hopelessly damaged by a slight frsot. If tobacco has grown well, the greater part of it will have been cut before the end of the first week in September.

Root Crops may generally at this season receive some attention. Weeds should be pulled when they appear, and the ground kept clean. The soil may often be stirred, especially among carrots, to great advantage, and the best way is to run a subsoil plow midway between the rows. Turnips need hoeing and thinning, and cabbages coustant hoeing.

Potatoes.—The decay of the vines indicates the maturity of the potatoes, and early sorts may be dug and housed at once; but if there is any appearance of rot, leave them in the ground. It makes less work to dig only the sound ones, and the decaying will be chiefly over before the last of October; however, it may pay to dig and market early.

Corn, which promised so very little in July, probably never looked better in August than this year. It is only a little late. Do not top it so as to expose the ears to the frost, certainly not until it is thoroughly glazed. Go through the best pieces to

Select Seed Corn.—Trust this to no hired man, but do it yourself. Select by feeling ears a little above medium size (no monstrosities,) close, firm, well tipped over, tight and full at the butt. Mark these in some way, as with a dab of paint, or by tying a string around the ear. Then in the husking these may be unhusked, or broken off and then husked, leaving the husks attatched. Finally select from these the well ripened ones, and those with fewest irregularities, false or short rows of kernels, and braid them up in strings for thorough drying.

Seeding to Grass.—Grass seed may be sowed alone on good soil, on which fine compost has been harrowed in, and, if the ground is not both poor and clayey, will stand the winter well and much better than it sowed with winter grain. Oats and buckwheat are occasionally sown as a protection to grass. The grain should be sparingly sown. It dies in the winter, but affords the grass a mulch.

Soiling.—Wheat and rye are sown this month for early soiling crops. Next spring, as soon as the rye is fit to be mown, its feeding daily will produce a very great difference in the yield of milk. This is the earliest crop. Wheat follows soon, then very late sowed rye, then spring sowed oats, corn, etc. The rye and oats will be off the ground in time for summer crops, and as they do not seed, do not exhaust the soil perceptibly. It should be in good heart and tilth, however.—*American Agriculturist.*


MISS KATE DEAL & MRS. M. R. SCHAEFFER,

have just returned from the city with a fine assortment of fashionable

BONNETS,
HATS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
GLOVES,
LADIES' and GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS and COLLARS,
FANCY NECKTIES,
RUFFLING,
DRESS BUTTONS & TRIMMINGS,
MACHINE SILK and COTTON,
Hair, Tooth and Clothes BRUSHES,
Soaps, Perfumery, Enamel, Skirt Braid, Embroidering Braid, Ladies' Corsets, and Hoops, Balmoral Skirts, Lace Veils, Tissue for Veils, Cloths for Sacks, Dress Goods, Poplins, Lawns, Ginghams, &c. &c.

All kinds of

**MANTUA-MAKING and MILLINER WORK**

done in the cheapest and best manner.

no8;1y

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

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London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
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Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

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| For any one of the Reviews | $4.00 |
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The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our late Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1865 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any one of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1865. New subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1866, will receive, gratis, any *two* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1865.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

*Blackwood* from September, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, at the rate of $2.50 a year.

The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, inclusive; the *Edinburg* and the *Westminster* from April, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, and the *London Quarterly* for the year 1855, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review.

A few copies yet remain of *all the four Reviews* for 1863 at $4.00 a set, or $1.50 for any one.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.

L. S. & Co., also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.

Price $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, $8. Feb 9, 1866.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

**Threshing Machines,**

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

**P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.**

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSEMACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
*Proprietor and Manufac'r.*

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE

**BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!**

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.

NOAH H. CHILDS.

THE INQUIRER
**JOB PRINTING OFFICE,**
**Bedford, Pa.**

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
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BALL TICKETS,
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Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

HORSE DEAEERS AND CATTLE TENDERS TAKE NOTICE

**DR. LATOUR'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,**

GOOD FOR

**CATTLE, HORSES, HOGS & SHEEP.**

**The Farmers' True Friend and Aid.**

A safe and Certain cure for *Heaves, Distemper, Yellow Water, Coughs, Inflamatory Disease, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits and Founder.*

The best condition Powder and one that will keep off disease of all kinds.

A fair trial is only asked. The result will make it a favorite with all who administer it.

Our best Horsemen and Cattle Traders recommend it.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, by

C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.

And by Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines everywhere.

Price 25 cts. or five Papers for $1.

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TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT

**Price 50 cents, or 5 Bottles for $2.**

**DR. LATOUR'S WHITE OIL**

Is acknowledged to be the very best Liniment for Shoulder Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Swelled Joints Stiffness, and Rheumatism.

It is the only application that should be applied to kicks and cuts. Every Boatman, Farmer, or Horseman should have a bottle in his stable, ready for use.

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PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD—preferred by all practical Painters! Try it and you will have no other. Manufactured only by

**ZEIGLER & SMITH,**
*Wholesale Drug, Paint and Glass Dealers.*
No. 137North THIRD Street, PHIDAD'A.,
For sale by G. BLYMYER & SON.
feb2:1y

WAGONS.—Two new two-horse Wagons for sale. Reasonable credit given.
Aug3:tf. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

S. E. HENRY.....WM. P. JOHNSTON...T. S.JOHNSTON

**S. E. HENRY & CO.**

FORWARDING and COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and wholesale and retail dealers in

*Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Ready-made Clothing, Cedar and Willow-ware, Carpets, Oil Cloths Queensware, Hardware, Iron, Nails, Fish, Flour, Feed, Coal, Plaster, Salt, &c.*

**HUNTINGDON, PA.**

CASH paid for all kinds of

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, WOOL, BARK

&c. &c.

Huntingdon, Pa., March 16, 1866.-1y

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN

and therefore you ought to

**INSURE**

IN THE

PROVIDENT LIFE INSURANCE AND

**Investment Company of Chicago.**

Railway Travelers,
Insure yourselves against Accidents
Railroad Officers and Employees,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Boatmen, Masters and Sailors of vessels, and all Travellers by water carriage,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Coachmen, and all who Travel by Stage,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Hotel Keepers, Merchants and Professional Men,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Machinists, Builders and all Mechanics,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Farmers and all others,

We earnestly entreat you not to suffer a moment's delay, but avail yourselves of the first opportunity to insure against death, and confinement from your regular duties.

For a trifling sum we will insure you for from $500 to $10,000 in case of death, and pay you from $5 to $50 per week compensation, if you are disabled from business.

C. HOLLAND, Sec'y.
Durborrow & Lutz, Agents. feb8

PRIVATE SALE OF VALUBLE

**TIMBER LAND.**

The subscribers, agents for Mary Ann Wilson will sell at private sale, a tract of

**100 Acres of Valuable Timber Land,**

situate in Shover's Valley, Cumberland Valley tp., adjoining lands of George Love, Hemmings, and others, surveyed and granted on a warrant to Margaret Roff. This tract is within easy reach of Bedford and in the hands of an energetic person would afford an almost inexhaustable supply of wood for the citizens of the town. There are several acres cleared and under cultivation and a large portion of the balance can, without much labor, be made productive. The timber is of an excellent quality, much of it being poplar, and convenient to saw mills. Terms will be made easy. DURBORROW & LUTZ.

April 27, 3mo. Agents

ATTENTION PENSIONERS!

Look to Your Interests!

The Act of Congress, approved June 6th, 1866, gives additional pension to the following class of persons:

1st. To those who have lost the sight of both eyes, or both hands, or are totally disabled in the same, so as to require constant attendance, the sum of $25.

2d. To those who have lost both feet, or are totally disabled in the same, so as to require constant attendance, the sum of $20.

3d. To those who have lost one hand or one foot, or are so disabled as to render them unable to perform manual labor equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot, the sum of $15.

4th. Persons who have been deprived of their pensions under Act of March 3d, 1865, in consequence of being in the civil service of the U. S. Government are restored.

5th. Invalid Pensioners who died after application for their pension had been filed and before the issuing of the Pension Cerrificate, and who have left widows or minor children, will be entitled to receive arrears due at death of the soldiers.

6th, Pensions are extended to dependent fathers and brothers, the same as mothers and sisters.

In all the above cases new applications must be made.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
june 22. Claim Agents.

BEDFORD NURSERIES
*BEDFORD, PENN'A.*

T. M. LYNCH,

Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock of well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy Varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.

Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds thrifty and healthy. Not 1100 acres of trees, as some tree agents would have you believe they have, which is a Humbug. Those intending to plant would better buy trees raised in like soil and climate, and run no risks of distant shipment. I have the same kinds of fruits and as fine trees as can de had at any Nursery.

Catalogues sent free to those applying.

july28,65lyr.

THE MASON & HAMLIN

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Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.

March 9: 1yr.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD,—The Whitest, the most durable and the most economical. Try it! Manufactured only by

**ZEIGLER & SMITH,**
Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers.
No. 137 North THIRD St., PHILADELPHIA.
For sale by Geo. Blymyer & Son, Bedford.
jeb2:1y

J. R BURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ

**DURBORROW & LUTZ,**

BEDFORD, PA.,

**U.S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY**

FOR THE COLLECTION OF

**BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,**

and other Claims against the Government.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

First.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guaadian.)

Second.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceased had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are norightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

☞ Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☜ No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☞ Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

BEDFORD, Pa..

**ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.**

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

ISAAC F. GROVE.

Bedford, April 7, 1865

JUST RECEIVED.

A NEWSTOCK OF GOODS AT

OAK HALL,

BLOODY RUN, PA.

**J. B. WILLIAMS AND BRO.,**

ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as

DRY GOODS:

MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNEL.
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Black and Fancy Silks,
Shalliés, Poplins, Lawns,
Mozambique's, with a large Assortment of Prints, Ginghams, Muslins, Cheeks, Tickings, &c.
NOTIONS! NOTIONS!
Gloves Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.

**BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS & GAITERS**

For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
HATS, CAPS,
BONNETS, FLOWERS,
RUCHES, SHAKERS, &c.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

STATIONARY
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPER
CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS.

GROCERIES,

COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c.,&c.
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
HAMS, (pickle and sugar-cured.)
SHOULDERS AND SIDES,
QUEENSWARE,
GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND LOOKING GLASSES
WOODEN-WARE,
BUCKETS,
TUBS,
CHURNS,
BROOMS, &c.
TOBACCO,

A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retail
DRUGS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
DYE-STUFFS

a general assortment of the most reliable Patent Medicines.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

supplied with Essences and Oils at CITY PRICES.

THE DRUG DEPARTMENT

is under the supervision of Dr. Mann, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles

☞ All the above articles will be sold at prices to suit the circustances of all.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

TERMS—Cash or Produce, unless by special agreement. No credits longer than Six Months without interest.

Bloody Run, June 16, 1865.tf

R. W. BERKSTRESSER.....J. P. SMITH

**BERKSTRESSER & SMITH.**

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW AND LATE STYLE GOODS AT THE

BEDFORD CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

We have just received another fine assorted stock of Ready-made Clothing, consisting in part of

Fine all wool Fancy Cass. DRESS COATS.
" " " " PANTS & VESTS to suit.
" BLACK CLOTH COATS.
Fine all wool Cassimere, in the piece, from $1 to $2.50 per yard for best. A full line of

TAILOR TRIMMINGS.

Also a choice assortment of Fur, Canton and Palm Hats for Men and Boys, at prices to suit the purchaser. Also, an assortment of LINEN GOODS. Call and see us at No. 2 Anderson's Row. BERKSTRESSER & SMITH.

Bedford, Pa., May 18,'66—1y.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD,

On and after Tuesday, May 22, 1866, Passenger trains will run as follows:

LEAVE SOUTHWARD.

| STATIONS, | Mail. | Express. | Shoup's Run Branch. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A.M. | PM | A.M. | P.M |
| Huntingdon | 8.00 | 6.00 | | |
| McConnellstown, | 8.20 | 6.17 | | |
| Pleasant Grove, | 8.32 | 6.25 | | |
| Marklesburg, | 8.48 | 6.39 | | |
| Coffee Run, | 9.04 | 6.54 | | |
| Rough and Ready, | 9.12 | 7.02 | | |
| Cove, | 9.24 | 7.14 | | |
| Fisher's Summit, | 9.28 | 7.18 | | |
| Saxton, | 9.54 | 7.43 | | |
| Riddlesburg | 10.14 | 8.04 | | |
| Hopewell, | 10.22 | 8.12 | | |
| Piper's Run, | 10.38 | 8.24 | | |
| Tatesville, | 10.58 | 8.40 | | |
| Bloody Run, | 11.09 | 8.53 | | |
| Mount Dallas, | 11.12 | 8.57 | | |
| Leave Saxton for Dudley, | | | 10.20 | 7.50 |
| Coalmont, | | | 10.35 | 8.05 |
| Dudley, | | | 10.50 | 8.20 |

LEAVE NORTHWARD.

| STATIONS. | Mail. | Express. | Shoup's Run Branch. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A.M. | PM | A.M. | P.M. |
| Mount Dallas, | 6.00 | 3.04 | | |
| Bloody Run, | 6.04 | 3.08 | | |
| Tatesville, | 6.16 | 3.20 | | |
| Piper's Run, | 6.36 | 3.40 | | |
| Hopewell, | 6.52 | 3.56 | | |
| Riddlesburg, | 7.00 | 4.04 | | |
| Saxton, | 7.30 | 4.34 | | |
| Fisher's Summit, | 7.45 | 4.49 | | |
| Cove, | 7.49 | 4.53 | | |
| Rough and Ready, | 8.00 | 5.05 | | |
| Coffee Run, | 8.08 | 5.12 | | |
| Marklesburg, | 8.24 | 5.26 | | |
| Pleasant Grove, | 8.32 | 5.40 | | |
| McConnellstown, | 8.40 | 5.47 | | |
| Huntingdon, | 9.00 | 6.10 | | |
| Dudley, | | | 6.05 | 3.54 |
| Coalmont, | | | 6.15 | 4.09 |
| Arrive at Saxton, | | | 6.30 | 4.24 |

TIME OF PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD TRAINS AT HUNTINGDON.

WESTWARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Baltimore Express, | 5.58 A. M. |
| Philadelphia Express, | 7.00 A. M. |
| New York Express, | 7.38 A. M. |
| Emigrant Train, | 12.48 P. M. |
| Day Express, | 5.28 P. M. |
| Mail Train, | 7.00 P. M. |
| Fast Line, | 7.35 P. M. |

EASTWARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fast Line, | 4.42 A. M. |
| Way Train, | 7.50 A. M. |
| Day Express, | 9.48 A. M. |
| Local Accommodation, | 12.08 P. M. |
| Cincinnati Express, | 4.33 P. M. |
| Philadelphia Express, | 10.56 P. M. |

Mail Train leaving Mt. Dallas at 6.00 A. M., and arriving at Huntingdon at 9.00 A. M., will allow passengers ample time to take breakfast, and connect with Day Express east, at 9.48 a. m. This train connects at Harrisburg with trains for New York and Baltimore, and arrives at Philadelphia at 5.45 p. m.

Express train leaving Mt. Dallas at 3.04 p. m., will arrive at Huntingdon at 6.10 p. m., allowing passengers time for supper, and will connect with Mail Train west, at 7.00 p. m., Fast Line west at 7.35, and Philadelphia Express east at 10.56 p.m.

Passengers from the east in the morning will have time to breakfast at Huntingdon before the departure of Mail Train at 8.00 a. m. for Mt. Dallas.

Passengers from the east in the afternoon will arrive at Huntingdon at 5.28, and have 30 minutes for supper.

Large and commodious Hacks will, on arrival of each train at Mt. Dallas, be ready to convey passengers to Bedford and Bedford Springs.

june8 O. AYERS, Superintendent.

GIRARD

**Life Insurance Company,**

OF PHILADELPHIA.

**Capital and Assets Jan 1, 1865, $2,113,171,20**

**Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.**

The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1826, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of Life; upon the nonforfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowment Policies.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually or Quarterly.

*All the insured for whole of life,* (including those on the ten year plan,) *participate in the profits of the company.*

Those insuring never need fear the loss of what they have paid in case they cannot keep up their payments. The company will always commute into a smaller amount, or purchase the policy at an equitable value.

*Bonuses or additions to policies are made every five years, without any increase in the premium.*

*Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many losses, and has never contested a claim.*

For books and circulars, free of charge, send to the Home office, No. 408 CHESTNUT St., Phil'a. Or to any of its agents.

THOMAS RIDGWAY, Pres.
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.
ORRIN ROGERS, General Agent.
D. S. LINDSAY, Traveling Agent.
J. T. REAGY, Agent,
mar9:1yr Bedford, Pa.

A TELLING FACT.

The Bottom Fallen Out at Last.

The Time has come to Buy.

$20,000 WORTH

to be slaughtered at prices way down on the ground floor.

We have just received a LARGE and BEAUTIFUL Stock of NEW and CHEAP

SUMMER GOODS,

Comprising a complete assortment of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAINS, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, WALL PAPERS, BROOMS, BASKETS, WOODENWARE, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, TOBACCOS, CIGARS, FISH, BACON, SALT, &c.,

Purchased at the lowest CASH prices since the LATE DECLINE,

A few items named here as a sample of the prices for the entire stock:

GOOD CALICOES at 12½, 15, 16, 18, and 20 cts.
GOOD Bleached and Unbleached MUSLINS at 12½, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 25 cts.
HANDSOME SUGARS, at 12½, 15, 16, 18 and 19 cents.
GOOD RIO COFFEE at 25, 30 and 33 cts.

We invite everybody to call and see for themselves.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

TERMS CASH, unless otherwise specified. Interest charged on all accounts of over four months standing.

G. R. & W. OSTER.

May 11:3m.

REAMER'S OLD STAND
JULIANA ST., BEDFORD, PA.

J. L. LEWIS

has again replenished his DRUG STORE with a well selected stock of

PURE DRUGS & MEDICINES

CHOICE LIQUORS for medicinal use,

PURE SHERRY AND PORT WINES,

Perfumeries, Cedar Camphor for moths, Bay Rum, Rose Water, &c.

WHEATON'S ITCH OINTMENT.

Popular Patent Medicines, Home's Family Dye Colors, Cigars, Tobacco, Fine Stationery, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Chloride of Lime for Purifying, Coal Oil and Coal Oil Lamps and Shades, Flavoring Extracts, &c. &c., in short a

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

of goods usually found in a

**FIRST CLASS DRUG STORE**

**Physicians Proscriptions Carefully Compounded.**

June 1, 1866.

GROVER & BAKER'S

**Sewing Machines**

WERE AWARDED THE

HIGHEST PREMIUMS

at the State fairs of New York, New Jersey, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Oregon, California, at the fairs of the American Institute, Franklin Institute, Maryland Institute, Massachusetts Mechanics' Association, Penn. Mechanics' Institute, St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanics' Associon, and at numerous Institute and County fairs, includidg all the fairs at which they were exhibited the past three years.

First prizes have also been awarded these Machines at the exhibitions of London, Paris, Dublin, Linz, Besancon, Bayonne, St. Dizier, Chalons.

And they have been furnished by special command to the

**Empress of France,**
**Empress of Austria,**
**Empress of Russia,**
**Empress of Brazil,**
**Queen of Spain and**
**Queen of Bavaria.**

The Grover and Baker Elastic-Stitch sewing Machines are superior to all others for the following reasons:

1. They sew direct from the spools, and require no rewinding of thread.

2. They are more easily understood and used, and less liable to derangement than other machines.

3. They are capable of executing perfectly, without change of adjustment, a much greater variety of work than other machines.

4. The stitch made by these machines is much more firm, elastic, and durable, especially upon articles which require to be washed and ironed, than any other stitch.

5. This stitch, owing to the manner in which the under thread is inwrought, is much the most plump and beautiful in use, and retains this plumpness and beauty even upon articles frequently washed and ironed until they are worn out.

6. The structure of the seam is such that, though it be cut or broken at intervals of only a few stitches, it will neither open, run, or ravel, but remains firm and durable.

7. Unlike other machines, these fasten both ends of the seam by their own operation.

8. With these machines, while silk is used upon the right or face side of the seam, cotton may be used upon the other side without lessening the strength or durability of the seam. This can be done on other machine, and is a great saving upon all articles stitched or made up with silk.

These machines, in addition to their superior merits as instruments for sewing, by a change of adjustment, easily learned and practiced, execute the most beautiful and permanent embroidery and ornamental work.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES
OF THE
**Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co.**

EASTERN.

Boston, 18 Sumner street.
New York, 495 Broadway.
Philadelphia, 730 Chestnut street.
Baltimore, 181 Baltimore street.
Brooklyn, 235 Fulton street.
Rochester, 48 State street.
Buffalo, 329 Main street.
Troy, 343 River street.
Harrisburg, 17 Market street.
Providence, 2 Howard building.

WESTERN.

Chicago, 101 Washington street.
Cincinnati, 58 West Fourth street.
St. Louis, 124 North Fourth street.
Detroit, 62 Woodward avenue.
Milwaukee, 13 Newhall house.
Cleveland, 171 Superior street.
Dayton, 346 Third street.
Louisville, 5 Masonic Temple.
Lexington, Bradley's block.
Memphis, 303 Main street.
Nashville, 66 Church street.
San Francisco, 329 Montgomery street.

FOREIGN.

London, 150 Regent street.
Liverpool, 59 Bold street.
Melbourne, 24 Swanston street.

For sale by B. M. Greene, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 27, 6mo.

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE

**EMPORIUM OF FASHION.**

SHUCK BROTHERS

ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID LOT OF

**FANCY DRY GOODS,**

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BARREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS CLOTHS, AND MANTILLAS

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,

MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,

A HAND-SOME LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,

**BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS**

Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

**SHUCK BROTHERS.**

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

Bedford, April, 1864. tf.


GENERAL ELECTION

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, in and by an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said elections and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff of the County of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Bedford, that a General Election will be held in said county, on the

**Second Tuesday (9th day) of October,** 1866, at the several election districts, viz:

The electors of the borough of Bedford and township of Bedford, to meet at the Court House in said borough.

The electors of Broad Top township and Coal Dale Borough to meet at the school house in the village of Coal Dale.

The electors of the borough of Bloody Run to meet a. the house of Daniel B. Ott in said borough.

The electors of Colerain township to meet at the house of A. C. Mower, in Rainsburg, in said township.

The electors of Cumberland Valley township to meet at the new school house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at school house No. 5, near the dwelling house of Wm. Keam, in said township.

The electors of Juniata township to meet at Keyser's school house, in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township to meet at the school house near the house of John Dasher, in said township.

The electors of Londonderry township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop in Bridgeport, in said township.

The electors of Liberty township to meet at the school house in Stonerstown, in said township.

The electors of Monroe township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnell in Clearville in said township.

The electors of Schellsburg borough to meet at the brick school house in said borough.

The electors of Napier township to meet at the brick school house in the borough of Schellsburg.

The electors of East Providence township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum, jr., in said township.

The electors of Snake Spring township to meet at the school house near the Methodist church on the land of John G. Hartley.

The electors of West Providence township to meet at school house No. 4, near David Sparks, in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township to meet at Griffith's school House, in said township.

The electors of Union township to meet at the school house near Mowry's mill, in said township.

The electors of South Woodberry township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster near Noble's mill, in said township.

The electors of Southampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams, in said township.

The electors of Middle Woodberry township to meet at the house of Henry Fluke in the village of Woodberry.

At which time and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot:

ONE PERSON for the office of Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON, in conjunction with the counties of Somerset, Fulton, Franklin and Adams, for the office of member of Congress of the United States.

ONE PERSON, in conjunction with the counties of Somerset and Fulton, for the Office of Senator of Pennsylvania.

TWO PERSONS, in conjunction with the counties of Somerset and Fulton, for the office of Members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Prothonotary, Register, Recorder and Clerk of the Quarter Sessions and Orphans' Court of Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Sheriff of Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Associate Judge of Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Commissioner for Bedford county.

ONE PER